



Daily Report

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General

Ministry Denies Helping Libya With Chemicals

HK1106030890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0243 GMT
11 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (AFP)—China denied Monday [11 June] that it is helping Libya, or any other country, develop chemical weapons.

The denial followed concern in the United States that China might be selling chemicals to Libya that could be used in the production of chemical weapons.

"China has consistently stood for a comprehensive prohibition and complete destruction of chemical weapons," a foreign ministry spokesman said in a telephone statement.

"China is a non-chemical weapons state. It does not co-operate with any other countries in the field of development and production of chemical weapons," he said.

The U.S. State Department said Thursday [7 June] that Washington had told China it expects Beijing to abide by an agreement not to produce or supply chemical weapons.

That accord—drafted after a chemical weapons plant was discovered in Rabta, Libya—was signed by the United States and several other countries, including China.

According to U.S. officials who asked not to be identified, talks were underway between Tripoli and Beijing for the delivery of chemicals.

Ministry Opposes Dalai Lama's European Tour

HK1106021890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0210 GMT
11 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (AFP)—China said Monday [11 June] it opposed the Dalai Lama's current tour of Switzerland and Sweden, adding that his activities were aimed at "separating the motherland."

"We are opposed to any political activities in other countries carried out by the Dalai Lama in any capacity," the foreign ministry said in a telephone statement.

"We are also opposed to provision of support for his political activities by another country and organization," it said.

It described the Dalai Lama—who fled to India in 1959 after a failed Tibetan uprising against Chinese rule—as a "person in exile" engaged in political activities aimed at "separating the motherland."

The Dalai Lama arrived in Bern on Thursday [7 June] for what the Swiss foreign affairs department termed a private visit to meet Tibetan exiles and give two lectures on Buddhism.

He was to leave Monday for Sweden.

New Balance in Asia-Pacific Region Viewed

HK1106100090 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO
in Chinese 11 Jun 90 p 1

[From the "New Talk" column: "A New Balance in the Asia-Pacific Situation Is Brewing"]

[Text] In the wake of Soviet President Gorbachev's meeting South Korean President No Tae-u, the issue as to what new action the USSR will take in the Asia-Pacific region in 1990 has become a focus of universal attention.

It was originally planned that Gorbachev would stop at Kamchatka Peninsula on his way home from San Francisco. Aside from inspecting the Pacific Fleet's new naval base, he would also deliver a speech on Soviet policy toward Asia.

In the five years since Gorbachev took office, he had twice been to Siberia and the Soviet Far East, and on both occasions delivered speeches on policy toward Asia, one in Vladivostok, and the other in Siberia. It was in those speeches that he proposed pulling out Soviet troops from the Soviet Far East and Afghanistan.

However, there were some changes in his schedule in the wake of his visit to the United States. Superficially, he had to hurry back to Moscow because of emergency domestic problems to be handled. But some people believed that Gorbachev had to observe the reactions from all sides on the Soviet-Korean talks, and it would be too early to deliver a speech on Soviet new policy toward Asia; therefore, the plan was canceled.

It was forecast that in Gorbachev's schedule for visits, his visit to Japan next year would be an important one. Only then would he have something new to say. Presently, his work focus remains on dealing with the domestic situation and the European issue.

However, it does not mean that the USSR is inert in Asia. Recently, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev has visited Southeast Asia and even proposed for the USSR to join ASEAN. He even said that if it would be impossible for the USSR to become an ASEAN member country, it would be all right for it to be an observer.

Aside from some changes in the Mongolian political situation, the development of the situation on the Korean peninsula and Cambodia in the current year will be of greater importance, for these are the two hot-spot areas in Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia.

Probably, the normalization of Sino-Indonesian diplomatic relations will be realized this fall. When the Indonesian foreign minister personally arrives in Beijing, the date for initialing a treaty will be settled. It is universally known that with the normalization of Sino-Indonesian diplomatic relations, Singapore will also establish diplomatic relations with China.

Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Assistant to the Minister Xu Dunxin [1776 2415 0207] is currently

visiting Hanoi. This is something new that is taking place 11 years after the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese border conflict, as well as a return visit on the occasion of Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho-lien's visit to Beijing last May. On 5 June, Vietnam Communist Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh met the Chinese ambassador to Vietnam; it was said that the issue of an earlier normalization of bilateral relations was touched upon. The question now is whether or not a solution will be found in the near future to the Cambodian issue, the wall between the two countries.

What arouses people's attention is the changes on the Korean peninsula from now on. No Tae-u seems to be enormously proud of himself in the wake of his meeting Gorbachev and has expressed his wish to meet CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin; however, Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokeswoman Li Jinghua rejected such a possibility while answering reporters' questions. Now we will see how Pyongyang is to react to the Moscow-Seoul contact and their preparations for establishing diplomatic relations as planned, and what Pyongyang's intention and demands are with regards to China.

When Brezhnev was still in office some 20 years ago, he proposed that the USSR was one of the Asian countries and the need to augment Soviet activities in the Asia-Pacific Region. It seems that Gorbachev aims to harp on the same old tune and is making preparations for it.

China Urges UN To Promote Space Applications

*OW0906005890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0003 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] United Nations, June 8 (XINHUA)—China today [9 June] urged the United Nations to promote the application of space technology in developing countries by getting more experts from those countries to take part in the U.N. consulting services and training programs.

Speaking at the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Chinese representative Zheng Lizhong said China holds that the focus of the U.N. outer space application program should be on space technology and in-service training in various fields of application, especially in the new developments of satellite system, remote sensing software, data processing system and ground station management.

She pointed out that since the successful experiences gained by some developing countries in space technology application has more practical value to other developing countries, more experts from developing countries should be enrolled in the U.N. space application program for technical counsel services and personnel training.

The Chinese representative, a senior engineer of China's State Science and Technology Commission, said that China has always actively supported the implementation of the U.N. space application program.

She said that the development of remote sensing of earth by satellite will be very important for developing countries, where natural disasters often cause great loss of lives and properties.

However, she regretted that in recent years prices for remote sensing information have gone up, which will barely affect the use of information by the poor developing countries, especially in using such information to deal with their serious resources and environmental problems.

Therefore, she urged those countries with remote sensing capabilities to provide remote sensing data and its analysed information to developing countries and to ensure the continuity, complementarity and compatibility of the future remote sensing technology system.

She told the committee that as a country with frequent natural disasters, China has carried out anti-flood remote sensing experiments successively along the Yongding, Yellow and Yangtze Rivers in an attempt to comprehensively utilize the technology.

She said that scientists in China are also doing research on aerial remote sensing real time monitoring system for forest fire and the country is going to set up a national remote sensing real-time/quick monitoring system for natural disasters and a national laboratory for fire disasters.

She announced that in 1991 China is going to host an international seminar on space technology in combating natural disasters and the Chinese Government has decided to offer two fellowships at Wuhan Cartography Institute of Science and Technology for training in satellite geodesy and remote-sensing cartography.

\$17.8 Million Donation to ESCAP Planned

*OW0906143990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1403 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] Bangkok, June 9 (XINHUA)—Major donor countries and developing nations pledged here today [9 June] in cash and kind a total of 17.8 million U.S. dollars for ESCAP's 1990 work program and training activities.

The pledge was made at today's meeting of the 46th annual session of ESCAP (the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) which began on June 4.

The amount represents a light increase over 1989, said a source from the ESCAP.

Among the major donor countries are Japan, Netherlands, France, Federal Republic of Germany, and Norway.

China donated 284,000 U.S. dollars and twenty-two others also pledged varying amounts to ESCAP's work program and regional institutions.

Over 700 delegates from ESCAP's 48 member and associated member countries, the U.N. agencies and other international organizations attended [as received] the 10-day session, which will last till June 13.

International Metallurgy Conference Opens

OW1106091690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0708 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA)—More than 100 experts, scholars, and businessmen from China and abroad gathered here today [11 June] at the Beijing science conference hall to discuss metallurgical coating and special metallurgical smelting.

The participants came from the United States, Japan, Spain, Britain, Canada, Federal Germany, the Soviet Union, the Netherlands and India.

At today's opening ceremony, Vice Minister of the Metallurgical Industry Yin Ruiyu said the conference provides China with a good opportunity to understand and absorb the advanced expertise of foreign countries in metallurgical coating and special smelting.

Sponsored by the China Metals Society, the five-day conference has received 89 academic papers.

During the conference the sponsor there will be an international exhibition featuring vacuum technology and meetings for technological discussions. [sentence as received]

Negative Impact of Western 'Invaders' Viewed

HK1106014690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
1 Jun 90 p 6

[Article by Qiao Huantian (0829 6703 3944): "What Did the Opium War Bring to Modern Chinese Society?—Written on the 150th Anniversary of the Opium War"]

[Text]

The Opium War Forced the Chinese Nation Into the Semi-Colonial and Semi-Feudal Abyss; Rescuing the Nation and Striving for National Independence Became the Overwhelming Aim of China's Modern History

One hundred and fifty years ago, in June 1840, Britain launched an unjust war, the Opium War, against China. At that time, China had 800,000 troops, but they were armed with outdated weapons. More importantly, due to the wrong policy of the Qing court, China failed to resist the attacks by several thousand British troops at the beginning, and by 20,000 British troops later on, and eventually signed the "Nanjing Treaty" to satisfy the demands of the invaders. Following Britain, the United States and France also forced the Qing government to separately sign the "Wangxia Treaty" and the "Huangpu Treaty" with them. Through these treaties, the invaders not only obtained prerogatives from the opening of the five treaty ports, tariff agreements, consular jurisdiction, and the one-sided most-favored-nation status, but Britain also occupied Hong Kong and took away 21 million silver dollars of indemnity from China. Obviously, the war brought serious evil consequences to Chinese society. After that, China's door was opened, and China, as a weak and poor country, found it

hard to struggle against the surging tide; it was an unseaworthy little boat that was dashed to pieces in the disastrous semi-colonial and semi-feudal abyss. Rescuing the nation and striving for national independence thus became the overwhelming aim of China's modern history.

However, in recent years, in reviewing this section of history, some people have even thought that China was exposed to the Western invasions too late and regarded this with regret. This is an opinion we cannot accept. Those people have said that the Opium War represented a conflict between progressive capitalism and declining feudalism. In their view, capitalism represented the world's trend at that time, but China before the war was experiencing the decline of feudal society, and the power holders of the Qing court had no wish to regenerate the country and continued to pursue the closed-door policy. Although Britain resorted to the contemptible means of gunboats and opium to knock open China's door, it still brought a country isolated from the world into the network of the capitalist world and changed China's national seclusion into a country open to the world. Therefore, from the angle of world history, "if the fresh air of capitalism could have been blown earlier into the living coffin locked by feudalism, China might have been quite different."

Should the invaders have been encouraged to knock open the door and break into the room because they were from the Western countries that took the lead in completing the bourgeois industrial revolution? Should any change from a closed-door condition to an open-door condition be regarded as a good thing without regard for the specific historical background and social environment? Obviously, the correct answer should not be derived from abstract reasoning. As a matter of fact, the Opium War was a war of aggression that was launched deliberately by the British bourgeoisie. Its immediate cause was that Britain attempted to dump large quantities of opium in China and resorted to force in order to achieve its mean purpose after it encountered China's resistance. In this sense, Marx called the first Sino-British war an Opium War. Mao Zedong also mentioned the essence of the war in his essay "Chinese Revolution and the CPC," written 51 years ago. He pointed out that the foreign aggression against China was not aimed at changing China from a feudal country into a capitalist one; instead, the purpose was to turn China into a colony or semi-colony of the foreign powers. China's modern history, which was full of the tears and blood of the Chinese people, clearly showed that although Western civilization at that time was full of vigor in many aspects, Western invasion and Western civilization were two different things.

Imperialist Powers Forced China To Sign Unequal Treaties, Obtained Various Prerogatives on China's Territory, and Seriously Trampled Upon China's National Sovereignty

A major argument that the invaders stressed for justifying their action was that they knocked open China's

door in order to seek trade opportunities. The Sino-British "Nanjing Treaty," signed on 29 August 1842, stipulated that China should open the five ports of Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Ningbo, and Shanghai and allow British merchants to engage in "free trade." It seemed to be favorable to both sides if there was normal trade and economic exchanges between the two countries. As a matter of fact, however, trade with China then served the invaders' purpose of turning China into their source of raw materials and market for dumping their surplus products, so there was no equality or mutual benefit at all. The first to swarm into the five treaty ports were mostly vicious pirates and scoundrels rather than merchants. Take Shanghai as an example. A foreign scholar narrated what happened there in those years: "After Shanghai was turned into an open port, desperados who stopped at nothing in doing evil gathered in Shanghai from all parts of the world. They included fleeing sailors, condemned drunkards, bankrupted speculators from California, criminals from Hong Kong and Macao, and scoundrels from the Philippines." (Wright: "Hart and China's Maritime Customs" p 238) They considered Shanghai the "land of gold" and wished to reap a staggering profit and then get far away. Even trade in real terms was also merely beneficial to the side of the invaders. The Western powers first brought opium and industrial products to China after using gunboats to knock open China's door. In the late 1870's, a wide variety of foreign goods, including cloth, silk, umbrellas, lamps, and kerosene, was sold to all parts of China and even the interior areas. Before the 1870's, China's main exports continued to be tea and silk; after 1870, such agricultural and mineral products as soybeans, tung oil, bristles, tungsten, antimony, and tin also became the plundering targets of the foreign aggressors. According to statistics, in 1887, the volume of imported foreign goods exceeded 100 million in customs taels; in 1894, it increased to 162 million in customs taels. However, every year China's exports accounted for merely about 78 percent of its imports. The continuing trade deficits year after year led to the drainage of a large quantity of silver from China, and "many Chinese people lost their means of livelihood."

Why did the inequality and the lack of mutual benefit become more and more serious in Chinese-foreign trade? The key reason was that the foreign invaders trampled upon China's national sovereignty. In those years, it was widely held in Western business circles that "the government's task is to pry open the shell of the oyster, and the task of the businessmen is to take the pearl out." After the end of the Opium War, it was the Western powers that openly resorted to force that first obtained such prerogatives as consular jurisdiction, a fixed tariff rate, the establishment of concessions, the establishment of missionary undertakings in interior areas, and the one-sided most-favored-nation status, through forcing the stupid and corrupt Qing government to sign the "Nanjing Treaty," the "Huangpu Treaty," and the "Wangxia Treaty." Then they went on to obtain more prerogatives in river navigation, the opium trade, setting up banks,

running factories, building railways, opening mines, and stationing troops. As they achieved these prerogatives, China lost its national sovereignty. Take consular jurisdiction as an example. This, in fact, protected foreigners who committed crimes in China from being punished by China's law enforcers according to China's laws, because the criminal offending foreigners would be tried only by the consuls or the courts of their own countries in China. With this prerogative, the vicious foreign pirates and the avaricious foreign merchants could behave unscrupulously and seize whatever they liked once they set foot in China, which was the "land of happiness" for them. At that time, even then U.S. Minister to China William Reed felt that "extorting the consular jurisdiction from China was a shameful thing that was as evil as the coolie trade and opium trade." (quoted from "Americans in East Asia" by Danette, p 273) The appearance of the fixed tariff rate also deprived China of its sovereign right to fix tariff rates on its own. Normally, a sovereign state should have full power to decide how much customs duty is charged on imported and exported goods. However, the Sino-British "Rules on Trade in the Five Treaty Ports" concluded in 1843 arbitrarily fixed the tariff rate at a very low level (in a subsequent period of 80 years, China's tariff rate was fixed at not higher than 5 percent ad valorem, but in fact, the actual tariff charged was even lower than this). This provided an unprecedented convenience that permitted foreign goods to pour into China like a flood. Moreover, without the agreement of the foreign powers, China was not allowed to independently change the tariff rate. Because China's sovereign rights were seriously trampled upon, China could not decide how wide the door should be opened and to whom its market should open. This was all decided by the invaders. It is not hard to imagine whether or not China could benefit from such "opening."

The Invasion of the Western Powers Did Not Bring China Onto the Path of Achieving Wealth and Power but Reduced China to the Status of Vassal Nation Under Their Control

Some Western investors who came to China after the mid-19th century and the Western scholars who later commented on those investment activities often directly linked the activities of running factories, opening mines, and building railways with China modernization and described these activities as the assistance offered by the West, which had developed a higher degree of civilization to China, which remained backward. When hailing the building of the first railway in China in 1876, they described the railway project as "the only effective method of upgrading a barbarous country to a forerunner of civilization." ("Commercial Report by the British Consul to China" p 20) When hailing the start of operation of the first batch of foreign cotton mills in China, they described this as "marking the beginning of a new epoch in Chinese history and China's industry." ("Good News from North China" on 26 March 1897, p 547) When commenting on a dredging project in the Huangpu Jiang, they described it as "an inspiring

example of applying Western technology and management methods to China." ("Foreign Relations History of the Chinese Empire" p 412) In their eyes, China was backward, and the West represented civilization. Thus China had to rely on Western assistance, favor, and management in order to change its backwardness. Therefore, how should we now view those investment activities? Must we credit the modernization of Chinese society to the "assistance" of the Western countries? Obviously, the foreign investment of the late 19th century in China cannot be compared with our present introduction of foreign investment under the situation of reform and opening up. At present, China is a fully independent country with sovereign power. We introduce foreign investment and allow foreign businessmen to make investments, run factories, set up joint ventures, or make intellectual investments, and we also assimilate Western civilization, including advanced scientific and technological achievements. All this will play a positive role in our country's modernization and construction, whether or not the foreign investment projects serve profit-making or public welfare purposes, because the basic principle for our foreign cooperation is equality and mutual benefit. However, during a period of more than 100 years, China lost its sovereign power, and foreigners not only blatantly exploited China's low-cost labor and raw materials but also reaped and took away huge amounts of superprofits, throttled China's national industry, and controlled China's transport trunk lines through running factories, opening mines, and building railways. Modern history showed long ago that the Western "assistance" and Western investment did not bring modernization to China, did not lead China to a path of wealth and power, and did not enable China to rank among the advanced nations. On the contrary, China was turned into a vassal nation under their control.

When talking about the evil impact of the Western intrusion on Chinese society, we must mention the indemnities imposed on China. When the First Opium War ended, Britain extorted \$21 million of indemnity from China. After that, every time the foreign invaders defeated China in a war, they demanded indemnities, and the amount of each indemnity was always larger than the previous one. According to statistics, from the end of the Opium War to the collapse of the Qing government, the court paid a total of nearly 1.3 billion taels of silver in indemnities to the foreign powers (including the payment of military expenses, the cost of opium, commercial debts, and interest). That is to say, during these 70 years, China had to pay an average of 18 million taels of silver each year. According to the price level of the period from 1900 to 1911, one tael of silver could cover the daily expenses of one person for a month. Therefore, the payment of 1.3 billion taels of silver placed a very heavy burden on the Chinese people! In fact, the staggering amount of indemnities exhausted China's financial resources. Before the Tongzhi years, the Qing government was still able to collect sufficient money to pay the indemnities; but after the Tongzhi

years, the Qing government could no longer get sufficient money to pay the indemnities and could only intensify the extraction of the people's wealth and increase the contraction of foreign debts. In order to contract more foreign debts, the Qing government had to use its tariff, salt gabelle, and other revenues as guarantees. China's financial power was thus held by the foreigners.

The damage done by foreign invaders to modern Chinese society after the Opium War was certainly not limited to the aforementioned points. "Isn't today's China the most violent vortex of the world's competition? The Russian tiger, the British leopard, the German and French bears, the American wolf, and the Japanese jackal are all covetously glaring at China's territory, faring fangs and brandishing claws around the sick lion, which is more than 4,000 years old. They occupied strategic places and rented naval ports in order to control the vital passages; they opened mines and built railways in order to control China's economic lifeblood; they lent money, demanded indemnities, and promoted industrial and commercial undertakings in order to fleece China; they knocked open China's door, divided up spheres of influence, and unscrupulously preyed on China." ("Students in Hubei" Second Issue, p 1) The sad calls issued by the Chinese people in those years gave vivid expression to various disastrous changes brought by the inroads of foreign capitalism on China's modern society.

Of course, it would not be too hard to cite some examples to show that after the inroads of foreign capitalism on China, it played an objective role in changing China's social ethos, bringing about the use of machines in production, introducing new management experience to China, and disseminating new scientific and technological knowledge in China. However, this was not the original intention of the invaders, nor was this the main impact of the invasions. Modern civilization was introduced to China in a passive way. The Western powers merely acted as "an unconscious tool in historical development." (A quotation from Marx) We should realistically value this objective role and must not overestimate it; otherwise, the primary will be confused with the secondary, and the cart will be put before the horse.

To Commemorate the Opium War, We Should Carry Forward the Chinese Nation's Unremitting Self-Strengthening Spirit and Make Contributions to the Realization of the Four Modernizations

The invasions of the capitalist powers caused various evil consequences to modern Chinese society and pushed China into the disastrous semi-colonial and semi-feudal abyss. However, as some scholars said, modern China was not a declining nation because modern capitalism appeared in this period, and the tendency of modernization also continuously expanded in Chinese society. How should we interpret this phenomenon? This is obviously a question concerning the all-sided evaluation of the Western impact on modern Chinese society after the Opium War.

In my view, the inroads of Western capitalism did play a role in expediting the disintegration of the feudal socio-economic structure and promoting the growth of capitalism in China, but this was not the only, still less the main, factor in bringing about such changes, as the process of modernization was developing in depth inside Chinese society. In the final analysis, modern China was able to rise with force and spirit and free itself from further decline because the Chinese people's patriotic spirit was aroused mainly by the fact that feudal relations of production and imperialist aggression formed serious obstacles to the development of the productive forces. China's modern history, which was full of the people's tears and blood, showed that China was not only a nation that had suffered untold tribulations but also a nation that could endure these tribulations. When Britain used guns, swords, and opium to knock open China's door 150 years ago, everything was abrupt, and the Chinese people had not made any mental preparations for all the abrupt occurrences. However, the grim facts put forward a question that they had to answer: Why was a "prosperous nation with rites, ethics, and civilization" defeated by the "foreign barbarians, who were as uncivilized as beasts"? When facing the changes that were unprecedented in the past several thousand years, the progressive people in China began to view their nation's position from the angle of the world and evaluate themselves through the sharp lateral contrasts with other nations. They suddenly became aware that a backward nation would be attacked by stronger ones and that China must immediately catch up with the foreign powers and make rapid progress in order to be able to resist foreign aggression and reduce the losses caused by foreign aggression. They realized that the unfavorable balance of strength between China and the foreign powers must be changed and that China must not continue to follow the self-isolation policy, which would just gradually result in the nation's extinction. They began to carefully study the conditions of the "barbarians" and the world's situation. As a result, they found that the "foreign barbarians" were not as backward and uncivilized as expected and that China could also learn from their "strong points." So they put forward the catch phrase of the times: "Learning from the strong points of the barbarians in order to subdue them." (A quotation from Wei Yuan) Thus, the Chinese people not only fought against but also learned from the Western capitalist invaders. They realized that in order to effectively resist and defeat the invaders, they must learn from all advanced things in their hands. This became a basic tenet for the Chinese people to struggle for national salvation and to seek national independence. Being soberly aware of this point, many people who cared about the motherland's destiny actively participated in the activities of inspecting, introducing, and disseminating the "Western learning," although they encountered the foreign gentlemen's discrimination, cold reception, deliberate obstruction, and humiliation and had to face the scorn, condemnation, vilification, and exclusion by the feudal scholar-gentry in their own country. At the beginning, they merely felt that China's weaponry

and technology were not as good as the barbarians' and only tried to introduce from the West the technology for making firearms, guns, warships, and machines. They were only keen on fighting military and commercial wars against the barbarians. Afterward, they also came to realize that it was necessary to learn from the Western bourgeoisie's social sciences, politics, laws, ideology, and academic theories and methodologies. Precisely because the Chinese people had the strong patriotic spirit and were deeply concerned about their nation's destiny, the Chinese nation could remain undaunted by the repeated setbacks and withstand innumerable twists and turns in the modern period of nearly 100 years and were eventually able to foil the attempt of the imperialists to subjugate China.

In short, after the Opium War, the invasions and inroads of the capitalist powers brought untold disasters rather than happiness to Chinese society. Being indignant at the national humiliation, the Chinese people resisted from the first day of foreign invasion. Aside from "learning from the strong points of the barbarians in order to subdue them," it was also recorded in the history books that the people of Sanyuanli in Guangzhou waged an anti-British struggle during the Opium War, and this announced that the Chinese people were resolved to resist the invaders and would never be subdued by them. The Yihetuan Movement also greatly shocked the foreign invaders and made them lament: The Chinese people "have unlimited vigor," so "neither Europe, the United States, nor Japan had the intelligence or military force to rule this one-quarter of the world's human beings." (A quotation from Alfred Graf Von Waldersee, commander in chief of the joint forces of the eight powers to invade China) Therefore, China's modern history of nearly 100 years since the Opium War was a history of China's suffering from foreign aggression and humiliation and was also a history of the Chinese people's struggle against foreign aggression and oppression.

Today, as we commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Opium War, we should learn a lesson from China's modern history. We should be aware that a backward country can be attacked by foreign powers and that modern China's weakness and poverty were mainly caused by the invasions of the capitalist powers. We should further realize that our motherland, which was helplessly exposed to foreign attacks and invasions 150 years ago, has become a powerful republic today, and this was the result of the bloody struggle of several generations (especially the Chinese Communists). Only thus will we more dearly cherish our present happiness. We believe that this useful lesson will certainly inspire and encourage all Chinese people with courage and uprightness to unremittently carry forward our nation's self-strengthening spirit and glorious patriotic tradition and to make contributions to the realization of the four modernizations.

United States & Canada

Quayle Meeting With Chai Ling Protested

HK1106025890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0251 GMT
11 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (AFP)—Last week's meeting between U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle and Chinese dissident Chai Ling represented "gross interference in China's internal affairs," the Foreign Ministry here said Monday [11 June].

Mr. Quayle met for nearly an hour Thursday [6 June] with Ms. Chai, known as the "commander of Tiananmen Square" for her leading role in last year's student-led democracy protests in Beijing.

"In defiance of the representations made by the Chinese side on many occasions, U.S. Government leaders and high-ranking officials went so far as to meet with Chai Ling," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "This act constitutes a gross interference in China's internal affairs," he said in a telephone statement.

He recalled that Ms. Chai—who recently fled China after 10 months in hiding—is still wanted on charges of inciting "counter-revolutionary" activities. He also said China had lodged a "strong protest" with the U.S. through diplomatic channels regarding Ms. Chai's meetings in Washington.

CAAC Director Ends U.S. Visit, Returns Home

OW0906062390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0556 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Washington, June 8 (XINHUA)—Director-General of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) Hu Yuezhou ended his trip to the United States today [9 June] and returned home.

During his two-day stay in Washington, Hu held formal talks with Administrator of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration James Busey.

Both sides believed that the talks were "positive and fruitful" and helpful to strengthening and expanding cooperation between the two countries in the field of civil aviation.

Hu also exchanged views with officials of the U.S. State Department, Commerce Department and Transportation Department on the further development of bilateral civil aviation relations.

Before his arrival in Washington, Hu visited the Boeing, the McDonnell-Douglas, the General Electric and the Pratt-Whitney companies and discussed with their leadership bilateral cooperation in producing airplanes and China's purchase of their aviation products.

U.S. Firm To Build Trade Center in Shanghai

OW1006084390 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] The Hongqiao Joint Development Company, Ltd. of Shanghai and the (Koro) International Company of the United States signed a protocol on 7 June on cooperation in building a world trade center in Shanghai. Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji and Vice Mayors Huang Ju and Ni Tianzeng attended the signing ceremony. The protocol was signed by (Xie Wuyuan), president of the Hongqiao Joint Development Company, Ltd. of Shanghai, and Mr. (Koro), president of (Koro) International Company of the United States. (Liu Jingji), president of the Shanghai Construction Engineering Company No. 2, served as a witness to the protocol.

Before the signing ceremony, Zhu Rongji and other municipal leaders met and had a cordial chat with Mr. (Koro).

The (Koro) Company is one of the largest real estate companies in the United States. The world trade center in Shanghai to be built by the company will be located in the Hongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone. It will occupy approximately 4.4 hectares and have a total floor space of 280,000 square meters. It will consist of showrooms, sales rooms, conference rooms, and business and living service facilities, to be built in several stages. Construction of a total floor space of 60,000-80,000 square meters will be completed during the first stage. The project will serve as a showcase for the export goods manufactured by China's enterprises.

Deal Signed With U.S. Company on Technology

OW1006005490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0715 GMT 6 Jun 90

[By reporter Jiang Zaizhong]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA)—This reporter has learned from the State Science and Technology Commission that the Chinese Torch Plan delegation currently visiting the United States has signed an agreement with the U.S. Omega Orient Industrial Company. Both sides have decided to set up a company in Houston to help with the implementation of China's Torch Plan. The signing of the agreement signals that the Torch Plan has taken a new step forward in international cooperation.

It is learned that the company will serve as a "window" on the international market for the Torch Plan. Its main work is to provide technological and commercial evaluations for Torch Plan-related projects, assist in promoting two-way technology transfer, and attract risky investment [feng xian tou zi 7364 7145 2121 6327].

The Torch Plan, approved by the State Council, has been organized by the State Science and Technology Commission and is aimed at promoting high-technology industry in the country. Fully utilizing the country's abundant resources and achievements in high-technology research, it is hoped that the Torch Plan will

help promote high-technology industry and ensure a sustained and steady economic growth in the country. Implemented for over a year, the Torch Plan has achieved remarkable results. Statistics provided by the 15 high-and new-technology industry development areas in the country show that in 1989 the total revenue generated through application of the results of science and technology research to production and sales amounted to 2.620 million yuan, with 170 million yuan in profit and 45 million U.S. dollars in foreign exchange earnings. The input-output ratio was as high as 1:5.

According to officials of the "Torch Plan" Office of the State Science and Technology Commission, the Torch Plan has drawn attention from abroad. Many foreign companies and groups have expressed their interest to cooperate with China, and China is considering their proposals.

Soviet Union

Procuratorial Delegation Leaves for USSR

OW1106083990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0541 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA)—A Chinese procuratorial delegation led by Deputy Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Wang Xiaoguang left here this morning [11 June] for Moscow for a visit at the invitation of the procurator-general of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Trade Delegation Arrives in Harbin

SK1006134290 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] At the invitation of the provincial people's government, the six-member Amur Oblast delegation of the Soviet Union, which is headed by (Ikevlator), chairman of the Amur Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, arrived in the city of Harbin at 1100 on 5 June to pay a friendly visit to our province and to participate in China's economic and trade talks with the Soviet Union and East European countries.

Greeting the Soviet guests at the airport were provincial Vice Governor Du Xianzhong and other responsible personnel.

Economic Relations Delegation Visits Harbin

SK1006134190 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] At the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the nine-member delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, which is headed by Kachanov, first vice minister of foreign economic relations, arrived in the city of Harbin at 1330 on 5 June.

Greeting the Soviet guests at the airport were Vice Governor Tian Fengshan; Wang Yufu, secretary general of the provincial People's Government; and Wang Yaochen, director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office.

The Soviet Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations delegation is the highest level official delegation of the Soviet delegations to have arrived for China's economic and trade talks. Kachanov, head of the Soviet official delegation, is on his fourth visit to our country. Vice Governor Tian Fengshan held a cordial talk with Comrade Kachanov in the VIP room of the airport and also escorted the Soviet guests to the hotel where they will stay.

Soviet Kray Signs Contracts With Heilongjiang

SK1006131790 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Excerpt] On the morning of 7 June, in Heilongjiang Province's negotiation hall, during China's economic and trade talks with the Soviet Union and East European countries, the provincial international engineering technical corporation signed construction contracts with the integrated construction complex of the Soviet Maritime Kray, worth 42 million Swiss francs.

Du Xianzhong, vice governor of the province, attended the signing ceremony. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

Heilongjiang-Soviet Labor Service Cooperation

SK1006120090 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in
Chinese 8 May 90 p 2

[Summary] According to statistics, in 1989, Heilongjiang Province sent more than 11,000 people to the Soviet Union to undertake construction projects, open up forests, and grow vegetables, about 10 times the figure of 1988. Some departments concerned estimated that the number of labor forces sent by the province to the Soviet Union this year will rise about 20 percent over the figure of last year.

Last year, our province signed 88 contracts with the Soviet Union on sending personnel to undertake construction projects, open up forests, and plant vegetables. Of these contracts, 41 were completed and a total of 9.53 million Swiss francs worth of goods were delivered between the province and the Soviet Union.

Further on Trade

SK1006120190 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in
Chinese 8 May 90 p 2

[Summary] The Heilongjiang-Soviet border trade was steadily developed in the first quarter of this year. As of the end of March, some 190 million Swiss francs worth of new contracts were signed; and some 160 million Swiss francs worth of goods were delivered to and from the province, an increase of 52.23 percent over the same period last year. In the first quarter of this year, both sides signed 25 economic and technological contracts, showing an increase over the same period last year. The sphere of economic and technological cooperation has been expanded from simply exporting labor forces to jointly running plants and conducting technological cooperation.

Chita Oblast Delegation Arrives in Hohhot

SK1006125090 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] At the invitation of Bu He, regional government chairman, a six-member delegation led by (Khut Sabaersen), chairman of the Chita Oblast Soviet Executive Committee of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, arrived in Hohhot by train this morning for a friendly visit in our region.

Chita Oblast of the Soviet Union is adjacent to our region, having a joint boundary more than 1,000 km long. Peoples in these two areas have a traditional friendship. During the past few years, along with the normalization and development of relations between China and the Soviet Union, our region has unceasingly promoted and expanded its economic, trade, and cultural exchange with Chita Oblast. During Chairman (Sabaersen's) visit, both sides will hold talks on establishing friendly relations between the two areas and promoting economic and trade contacts and cooperation and exchange in various fields.

When (Khut Sabaersen) and his entourage arrived in Hohhot, Liu Zuohui, regional government vice chairman, and responsible persons of departments concerned greeted them at the railway station.

At 1000 in the morning, Bu He, regional government chairman, met with (Sabaersen) and his entourage at the (Zhemeng) hall in the government auditorium. Amid a friendly and sincere atmosphere, both sides held talks. On behalf of the regional people's government and the people of various nationalities, Chairman Bu He extended a warm welcome to the invited Chita Oblast guests. After reviewing the development of friendly contacts and cooperative relations between the two areas over the past few years, Bu He expressed the hope that, through this visit, both sides would strengthen mutual understanding and friendship and achieve new progress in the friendly cooperative relations.

On behalf of the Chita Oblast Soviet Executive Committee and the people of Chita Oblast, Chairman (Sabaersen) thanked Chairman Bu He for his invitation. He expressed the hope that this visit would produce satisfactory results.

Also attending the meeting and talks were Liu Zuohui, regional government vice chairman; Liu Zhen, regional government general secretary; Bai Yun, chairman of the regional Foreign Affairs Office; and responsible persons of departments concerned.

In the evening, Chairman Bu He feted the Soviet guests at Inner Mongolia Hotel.

Hulun Buir League Sends Personnel to USSR

SK1006124890 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] The Hulun Buir League has expanded its cooperation with the Soviet Union in the medical field. In line with the concluded agreement between the Chinese and Soviet sides, the Hulun Buir League will send professional technical personnel from the fields of Chinese traditional medical science, Mongolia medical science, acupuncture, and moxibustion, massotherapy, and pharmaceuticals to medical and public health departments in Aginsk-Buryat Autonomous area in Chita Oblast to carry out therapeutic work. At the same time, the Hulun Buir League will also recruit Soviet medical personnel in key medical units in the league to further their study in traditional medical and health techniques. Hulun Buir will also send the same number of personnel to the Soviet Union to study other specialized courses.

At the demand of the Soviet Union, the Hulun Buir League will also help the Soviet Union build a non-renewable injector plant, a hospital for gynecology and obstetrics, and a women's and children's health center and [words indistinct].

Manzhouli City Honors Soviet Martyrs Monument

SK1006132490 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 90 p 1

[Text] In order to mark the 45th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet Union in the war against fascists, the Manzhouli City People's Government and the city Sino-Soviet friendship association laid wreaths on the morning of 9 May in front of the monument of the Soviet Red Army martyrs in the city. The ribbon of wreaths reads "Eternal Glory to the Soviet Red Army Martyrs Who Sacrificed Their Lives in the War Against Fascists."

Soviet Cartographic Expert Group Visits Hebei

SK1006121390 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 7 May p 3

[Text] A Soviet cartographic expert group led by (Balanov) arrived in our province on 5 May for a visit. On the evening of 6 May, Provincial Vice Governor Ye Liansong cordially met with the Soviet guests at the reception hall of the provincial foreign affairs office.

During the meeting, Ye Liansong said: Being linked by common mountains and rivers and sharing a long border line, China and the Soviet Union have favorable conditions for their economic, technological, and trade exchanges. The friendly exchanges between China and the Soviet Union go back to ancient times, and the mutual visits of General Secretary Gorbachev and Premier Li Peng have further strengthened the friendly relations between the two countries. Both China and the Soviet Union are carrying out economic construction at present, and cartography is the foundation and the prelude of the

construction. He urged the cartographic experts of both sides to conduct more technological exchanges, learn from each other's strong points to make up for their deficiencies, and achieve common development.

The Soviet experts said that they were willing to improve the cartographic levels of both sides through the exchanges.

The Soviet experts and the cartographic technicians of our province will conduct specialized academic exchanges on 7 May.

Liaoning Sends Laborers to Soviet Union

SK1006120390 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 5 May 90 p 1

[Text] The 103 laborers sent by the China Liaoning International Economic and Technological Cooperation Company left the country for Gorky City of the Soviet Union on 4 May. This group of laborers was selected and sent by Fuxin City. This group of laborers is a part of the 3,000 laborers according to a labor service contract signed between the company and the Gorky vehicle plant, under the vehicle and farm machinery department of the Soviet Union last January.

The Soviet side will provide our side with vehicle parts manufactured by the Soviet Union's (Fuerjia) vehicle plant as pay for the labor forces. In May, the company will send another six groups of laborers to the Soviet Union.

Liaoning Governor Meets Soviet Journalists

SK1006150290 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 23 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] To coordinate Premier Li Peng's visit to the Soviet Union, and to enable the Soviet people to further understand the new situation in China's reform and opening-up, two journalists of the Soviet Central Television Station visited Shenyang from 20 to 22 April to gather materials. While in Shenyang, these journalists interviewed Li Changhun, governor of Liaoning Province. In the interview, Governor Li answered the Soviet journalists' questions on Liaoning Province's situation in opening to the outside world and on the forms of trade with the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, he extended a welcome to these journalists for their visit of the province. These journalists also gathered materials at Beiling Park, the Imperial Palace, Taoxian Airport, the industrial products trade center, and the color television transmitting tower; and especially took pictures at the Monument and Tombs of the Revolutionary Martyrs of the Soviet Army. These journalists will go to Anshan and Dalian to gather materials. The current coverage and content of shooting will be broadcast in the near future throughout the Soviet Union in the program the "Times," the most popular program of the Soviet Central Television Station.

Northeast Asia

Jiang Zemin, Japanese Discuss Economic Relations

OW0806234690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1332 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin had an hour-long conversation with Japanese visitors on Sino-Japanese economic relations and other issues here today [8 June].

Briefing the visitors on China's independent and peaceful foreign policy, Jiang stressed the fact that China will not impose its ideology on other countries and does not want other countries to give orders to China.

He reiterated that China's reform and open policies will never change whatever the changes in the international situation.

"We will do our best to promote China's economy, and for this we need co-operation with friends in other countries, including Japan," Jiang said.

He emphasized the importance of mutual understanding, mutual trust, mutual benefit and long-term co-operation for the successful conduct of foreign investment in China.

At the beginning of the meeting Jiang extended to the visitors congratulations on the newly founded Japan-China Investment Promotion Organization and the China-Japan Investment Promotion Committee. He expressed the conviction that the two organizations will play a positive role in reinvigorating Sino-Japanese economic relations.

Kisaburo Ikeura, president of the Japan-China investment promotion organization, told Jiang that his organization and its Chinese counterpart will co-operate well in the years to come. He said that much work needs to be done to deepen understanding between Japan and China, two countries which have both common ground and differences.

The two sides agreed to work for the improvement of Sino-Japanese relations.

Li Peng Meets With Japanese Delegation

OW0906112590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1110 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met Ryoichi Sasakawa, chairman of the Japan Firemen's Association (JFA), and his party here today [9 June].

During their friendly conversation, Li said although there happened unpleasant things between China and Japan in the past, the two countries enjoy a history of several thousand years of friendly exchanges.

Strengthening such friendly exchanges is of great importance for the Chinese and Japanese peoples and for the keeping of peace in Asia and the world as a whole, he added.

"Over a period of time," he said, "other Chinese leaders and I have met Japanese friends on many occasions. We have expressed the hope that the Japanese Government and public will work hard to end the existing abnormality between China and Japan as soon as possible."

He described Sasakawa as having "devoted himself to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship over a long period of time," saying that he hopes Sasakawa will continue his efforts to help overcome the temporary difficulties in the Sino-Japanese relations.

Sasakawa said he will continue to work hard to increase Japan-China friendship.

The Japanese visitors are here attending the sixth meeting of the Sino-Japanese Firemen's Association at the invitation of the China Fire Protection Association (CFPA).

The CFPA and the JFA established friendship ties in April 1985.

Wang Zhen Meets Japanese Peace Delegation

OW1006145290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1352 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice President Wang Zhen met Ryoichi Sasakawa, honorary president of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation of Japan, and his party here today [10 Jun].

During their friendly conversation, Wang said that China needs a peaceful international environment and a domestic environment characterized by stability, unity, order and lasting peace.

However, he said, there are always, both at home and abroad, a handful of people who desire to see socialist China plunged into chaos. "We are not afraid of this," he added.

With the full support of Deng Xiaoping and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, Wang said, the third generation of collective central leadership, including General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng, is now effectively leading the Chinese people of all nationalities.

He said that China now enjoys political and social stability and its economy is developing along a healthy track. "We are confident of socialist China's future," he noted.

Referring to the establishment of the Sasakawa Japan-China Friendship Fund, Wang said Sasakawa Ryoichi had done a good thing for the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

After the meeting, an agreement on the Sasakawa Japan-China Fund was signed between the China Association for International Friendly Contacts (CAIFC) and the Sasakawa Peace Foundation of Japan.

Wang, who is also honorary president of the CAIFC, and Ryoichi Sasakawa were present at the signing ceremony.

The fund, with a principal of five billion Japanese yen, was donated by the Japan Foundation for Shipbuilding Advancement. The establishment of the fund is aimed at strengthening Sino-Japanese exchanges.

Yuan Mu's Interview With Japan's NHK

OW0806175190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1449 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA)—China's political situation is developing comparatively well, social order in the country has rapidly returned to normal, martial law has been lifted in Beijing and Lhasa, and political, economic and social developments are comparatively stable, said State Council Spokesman Yuan Mu in an interview with the NHK Broadcasting Company of Japan June 5.

Yuan attributed China's stable political situation to the following factors:

- the leading collective elected after the quelling of the counter-revolutionary rebellion last year is enjoying ever higher prestige among the masses of the people. In other words, the new leading collective with Jiang Zemin at the core has won the support of the people;
- the policies now being implemented are a continuation of the policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee in 1978, which have brought about remarkably good results. As the basic policies are being kept stable, the people have put their minds at ease; and
- the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people want stability and not chaos, and they hope that China will march along the road it has chosen.

He said, "I believe the utmost aspiration of the Chinese people is that the country will have stability and that no disturbances will occur again."

In the economic field, Yuan said, China is realizing the goals set for the economic rectification which began in the last quarter of 1988. He said the manifestations are:

First, excessive social demand has been curbed and excessive growth slowed down.

Second, inflation has been checked. The inflation rate was 27 percent in the early part of last year, but it dropped to only 4.1 percent between January and May this year. In addition, as prices are comparatively stable, people feel at ease.

Yuan said that China's agriculture had remained stagnant for several years, but the situation turned for the better last year, with a record grain output. He predicted that, barring serious natural disasters, China's summer grain harvest would be some four billion kg more than

that of last year, and agriculture as a whole would produce better results than last year.

As for industry, Yuan said, the growth rate dropped sharply in the last quarter of 1989, and it tended to slacken further in the first quarter of this year. But since the beginning of the second quarter it has gradually picked up. He predicted that the annual industrial output value would reach the planned growth rate of six percent.

Although there are some difficulties such as a sales slump and stockpiling of industrial products, the economy as a whole is moving in a favorable direction, he said.

Yuan pointed out that nowadays Beijing is quite stable. Though a small number of students in a few schools have committed some impermissible behavior in violation of school discipline, they have not caused much trouble. Generally speaking, he said, the domestic factors that might have caused new and substantial disturbances in China have been basically eliminated.

Yuan said that since the rebellion was quelled and lessons drawn from the event, most people now have a correct understanding of the political disturbances that took place at the turn from spring to summer last year, and they now want no more disturbances. But, he said, as it is impossible for people to have identical views on the incident, some people may still have different views on the matter.

Yuan said the training of college students is a major issue for China. The aim of China's education is to raise the quality of the nation and train competent personnel for its socialist modernization program.

He quoted Premier Li Peng's government work report made earlier this year and said that China's policy on education is: one, education must serve socialist construction and be combined with productive labor; two, it should enable students to develop morally, intellectually and physically; and three, education must face modernization, the world and the future and serve the reform and open policies.

Yuan Mu said, "We will make every effort to guide the students to integrate themselves with social production and enable them to know, after leaving school, more about China's actual conditions and the requirements of socialist construction, and also to have more practical knowledge. By doing so, we aim at nothing but to enable them to serve socialist construction better."

He also said that in carrying out ideological and political education among the students, "we should make them understand by reasoning and move them with deep feelings, and teach them with skill and patience. We should avoid rigidity and formalism."

On socialist democracy, Yuan Mu said that China has adopted a socialist system which is different from the social systems of some Western countries. "We have always held that the people of a country should be

allowed their own choice in deciding the social system in their own country, and no other countries should intervene," he said.

Yuan said a socialist system should be a democratic one, because socialism itself means that the broad masses can enjoy comprehensive democratic rights. However, as socialism in China is still young, systems to incarnate socialist democracy have not been completely established yet.

He said China's socialist democratic systems should be strengthened in the following aspects:

First, the system of people's congresses should be perfected. China will not ape Western parliamentary or congress systems. Second, the system of multi-party co-operation and political consultation under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party should be perfected. China will not recklessly adopt a Western multi-party system because, unlike the relations between the ruling party and opposition parties in the West, the relations between the communist party and other democratic parties in China are relations between the ruling party and parties participating in government and political affairs; such relations are ones of mutual supervision and co-operation. Third, the broad masses should have more opportunities to express their opinions and participate in the country's political and social affairs.

He said some people, under the mask of "democracy", try to sow social disorder so as to undermine the country's democratic and legal systems. But China insists on its policy of building a democratic system step by step, he explained.

Answering a question about Fang Lizhi, Yuan said that this issue has nothing to do with democracy. "Fang is a criminal, and the only way out of his predicament is to plead guilty to the government and the people," Yuan Mu said.

On the situation on the Korean peninsula, he said the Chinese Government has stated many times that the Korean peninsula situation is linked to Asian and world peace and stability. China always holds that actions by concerned countries should be favorable to a continuous stable development of the peninsula and peaceful reunification of Korea's northern and southern halves.

Yuan Mu also answered questions about China's preparations for the 11th Asian games.

Jiangsu Governor Meets Japanese Guests

OW1006142790 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
31 May 90 p 1

[By reporter Yang Maozen (2799 5399 2773)]

[Text] On the afternoon of 30 May, Jiangsu Governor Chen Huanyou received in the provincial people's government building a friendship delegation from Japan led by Masayoshi Minami, president of Tokai Radio Broadcasting Corporation.

In recent years, there have been frequent friendly contacts between Jiangsu People's Broadcasting Station and Tokai Radio Broadcasting Corporation. In March this year, during his visit to Japan, Governor Chen Huanyou met with President Masayoshi Minami. There was great joy when the two old friends met again in Nanjing yesterday.

At the meeting, Governor Chen Huanyou warmly welcomed 78-year-old Masayoshi Minami. He said: President Masayoshi Minami has a profound feeling for people in Jiangsu. He has been actively promoting exchanges between journalists in Jiangsu Province and Aichi Prefecture. We appreciate his effort. President Masayoshi Minami thanked Governor Chen for taking time from his busy schedule to meet with the delegation. He believes that under the leadership of Aichi Prefecture and Jiangsu Province, cooperation and exchanges between Japanese and Chinese broadcasters will be further expanded.

Provincial responsible persons concerned, including Xu Jingan, Li Bingcai, Zhou Shunsheng, and Wang Ruoyuan, were present at the meeting.

NPC Vice Chairman Meets DPRK Visitors

OW1006151790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1333 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA)—Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met and hosted a dinner for a goodwill delegation from the Chagang Province of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea here tonight [10 June].

The delegation was led by Kim Chung-ho, chairman of the Chagang Provincial Committee for Administrative and Economic Guidance.

Sports Minister Discusses Exchanges With ROK

OW0906125290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT
9 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 9 KYODO—Chinese Sports Minister Wu Shaoyu said Saturday [9 June] direct sports contacts between China and South Korea are premature despite recent moves toward rapprochement between Moscow and Seoul.

Wu, minister of state physical culture and sports, made the remark in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Wu, who is in charge of the Asian Games to be staged in Beijing this fall, said mass organizations will be mobilized to ensure security during the Asiad.

He declined comment on whether South Korean President No Tae-u would be invited to attend the opening ceremony of the games.

Asked about the fact that China participated in the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics in Seoul and visits to Beijing by South Korean sports delegations, Wu said they were international games and conditions for direct sports contacts between the two countries have not yet been laid.

Wu said China welcomes Taiwan's participation in the Beijing Games.

He said preparations for the Asian Games are progressing smoothly and its success will give China confidence in organizing the Olympic Games in the year 2000.

Mongolian Delegation Visits Inner Mongolia

SK1006132190 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 7 May 90 p 1

[Text] Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat, chairman of the Mongolian Presidium of the Great People's Hural, and his wife, accompanied by Zeng Xianlin, chief of the central escort group and minister of light industry, and his wife, arrived in the city of Hohhot on the morning of 6 May to pay a visit to our autonomous region.

Warmly greeting the emissaries of our neighboring and friendly People's Republic of Mongolia at the airport were Bu He, chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government, and his wife; Wen Jing, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government; Bai Yun, director of the autonomous regional foreign affairs office; and Hohhot City Mayor Jia Cai. At 1100 that day, after the landing of the special plane of the Mongolian honored guests at the airport of Hohhot City, Bu He stepped forward to shake hands with the honored guests of the People's Republic of Mongolia and to exchange greetings. Two young pioneers presented fresh flowers to Chairman Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat and his wife.

Arriving in the city of Hohhot on the same plane were Gombosuren, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mongolia; (Babu), minister of trade and cooperation; Ochir, ambassador of the People's Republic of Mongolia to China; and Zhang Delin, ambassador of the PRC to the People's Republic of Mongolia.

On the evening of 6 May, Bu He, chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government, hosted a banquet in the Xincheng Guesthouse in honor of Chairman Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat, his wife, and his entourage.

During the banquet, Bu He first proposed a toast to welcome the visit of the Mongolian honored guests on behalf of the 20 million people of various nationalities throughout the region and stated that the PRC and the People's Republic of Mongolia are both socialist countries connected by rivers and mountains, and the people of the two countries had had traditional friendship. Over the past few years, the two parties and two countries have realized normal relations, and contacts and cooperation between the two sides have increased day by day. This is in conformity with the interests of the two countries and the two peoples. We are convinced that the relationship between the PRC and the People's Republic of Mongolia will increasingly be enhanced and will progress through our mutual efforts and that the visit by Chairman Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat will certainly serve to steadily deepen the friendship between the people of the two countries and

will enable the good-neighborly relationship between the two countries to steadily progress.

During the banquet, Chairman Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat delivered an enthusiastic and friendly speech in which he stated: During my visit to the beautiful PRC, I was very happy to have the chance to look into the prosperity of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. By seizing up the opportunity today, I would like to relay the profound friendship of the fraternal people of the People's Republic of Mongolia to the people of the autonomous region and to cordially wish the autonomous region still greater achievements in building socialism and conducting reforms.

Attending the banquet were Bu He, chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government, and his wife, Zhulanqiqike; Zeng Xianlin, head of the central escort group, and his wife; Wen Jing, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government; Bai Yun, director of the autonomous regional foreign affairs office; and Jia Cai, mayor of Hohhot City.

Soon after arriving in the city of Hohhot on the afternoon of 6 May, Chairman Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat and his entourage, accompanied by Chairman Bu Hu and his wife, as well as by Zeng Xianlin, head of the central escort group, and his wife, paid a visit to the household of Herdsman Daobudeng in the Xilamuren Sumu of Darhan Muminggan Joint Banner in Ulanqab League. During their visit in the sumu, the Mongolian honored guests were warmly welcomed by the leading personnel of the league and banner and the herdsman. The herdsman's household lavishly received the Mongolian guests coming from afar with their traditional rite and their exquisite foodstuffs. During the reception, both hosts and guests engaged in small talk amid a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests inquired about the living conditions of the household, looked into the wind-power generators and sheep pens, and presented souvenirs to the household.

That evening, the Mongolian honored guests attended the performance given by the autonomous regional folk song and dance troupe. Following the performance, Chairman Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat presented a basket of flowers to the cast and had a group photo taken with them.

Delegation Heads to Beijing

SK1006132290 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 90 p 1

[Text] After successfully concluding their visit to our autonomous region, Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat, chairman of the Mongolian Presidium of the Great People's Hural, and his wife, who were accompanied by Zeng Xianlin, head of the central escort group, and his wife, left by special plane for Beijing at 1115 on 7 May.

Seeing them off at the airport were Bu He and his wife; Wen Jing, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government; and Bai Yun, director of the

autonomous regional Foreign Affairs Office. Before boarding the plane, both hosts and guests cordially said a few parting words, in which Chairman Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat extended thanks for the lavish hospitality of the autonomous region's leading personnel and the masses. The Mongolian honored guests who were accompanying Chairman Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat and his wife during the visit also left Hohhot City on the same plane.

On the morning of 7 May, the Mongolian honored guests, including Chairman Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat and his wife, who were accompanied by Chairman Bu He and his wife, visited the color television center in which they were briefed by the center's personnel on the region's development of radio and television broadcasting. They also met and talked through the macro-wave system to the leading personnel of leagues of Hulun Buir, and were excited to watch a brilliant performance of horsemanship.

Mongolian Official Meets CPC Delegation

OW1006142590 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 9 Jun 90

[From the "International News and Current Events" program]

[Text] (Budyn Sumyaa), Presidium member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], received Zhu Shanqing, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and his delegation in the government building on the afternoon of 8 June.

(Sumyaa) stated that Mongolia will adhere to socialism, Marxism, and Leninism in the course of its reforms. He hoped to see further progress in the relations between the two parties.

Zhu Shanqing and his delegation arrived in Mongolia on 4 June for a visit at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee.

Mongolian Trade Unions Want Direct Contacts

OW1006040290 Beijing XINHUA in English 0138 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 9 (XINHUA)—The Mongolian Trade Unions changed its name to the Confederation of Trade Unions at a three-day special congress which ended Friday.

The 14th [as received] congress also discussed and approved a new action program and rules.

Batbayar, chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian Trade Unions, was chosen to continue as chairman of the newly named confederation.

He presented a report to the opening ceremony of the congress entitled, "to carry out in-depth reform in the trade unions."

The main direction of reform is to lead trade unions according to profession, production and region and unite all trade unions in a free and equal confederation, he said.

The Mongolian Confederation of Trade Unions is an extensive mass organization of workers that hopes to establish friendly relations with all progressive groups in the social cause to establish humanity and democracy in the country.

"We should pay attention to the possibility of working effectively with trade unions in the Soviet Union, China and other brotherhood countries through extensive direct contacts," Batbayar said.

The Mongolian Trade Union Confederation will pay close attention to enlarge and improve cooperation with other friendly trade unions, especially developing relations with trade unions in the Asian and Pacific countries, he added.

The Mongolian Trade Unions was established in 1927. Its 14th congress was attended by 878 deputies of its 620,000 members.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Assistant Foreign Minister Meets Thai Official

OW0806223790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0956 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Bangkok, June 8 (XINHUA)—Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila met Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Xu Denxin here today [8 June] to exchange views on the development of the Cambodian conflict.

Spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry Somphong Faichampa told reporters after the meeting that Sitthi briefed Xu on the result of Tokyo meeting on Cambodia and said that establishing of the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia is a necessary and important measure in settling the Cambodian issue.

During the meeting, Xu Denxin briefed Sitthi on the latest meeting of the permanent five members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on the Cambodian issue.

Xu also told Sitthi that he will leave for Hanoi tomorrow to exchange views with the Vietnamese on the Cambodian issue.

Xu arrived here on June 6 and will be back to Thailand on June 15 after his trip to Vietnam.

Heads to Hanoi

OW0906080890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0737 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Bangkok, June 9 (XINHUA)—Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Xu Denxin left here today [9 June] for Hanoi as a guest of Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Zhang Dewei.

It was learned that Xu will exchange views with his Vietnamese counterpart on the Cambodian issue.

Xu told reporters at the Bangkok International Airport before his departure that during his stay in Thailand, he had exchanged views with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and other senior Thai official on bilateral relations between China and Thailand and on the Cambodian issue.

He said China and Thailand are happy with the development of friendly relations between the two countries in recent years.

On the Cambodian issue, he said, the two sides agreed to strengthen their cooperation in seeking a just, equitable and comprehensive settlement of the issue.

Asked about organizing a meeting between China, Thailand and Vietnam, Xu said, "I think this is a good idea if conditions for a resolution have matured."

Xu and his party arrived here on Wednesday (June 6). They will come back to Thailand on June 15 after the trip to Vietnam.

Advisory Commission's Kang Shien Meets Laotians

OW0906063390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0605 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA)—Kang Shien, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, met with a Laotian youth delegation led by Phanduang, member of the Secretariat of the Laotian People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee, here this morning [9 June].

The delegation arrived here last Wednesday.

Trade Union President Meets Laotian Delegation

OW1106133690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0958 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA)—Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met with and gave a dinner for a Lao delegation headed by Bounthan Souvaninasouk, president of the Laos Federation of Trade Unions, here this evening [11 June].

The delegation, which arrived here last Saturday, will visit Shandong and Guangdong Provinces after their tour of Beijing.

Reception Marks Anniversary of Philippine Ties

OW0806232990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1409 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Manila, June 8 (XINHUA)—Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and Chinese Ambassador to Manila Wang Yingfan jointly gave a reception

here tonight [8 June] to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Philippines.

More than 200 prominent figures, including Chief Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court Marcelo Fernan, government officials, congressmen, friends of various circles and representatives of the Filipino-Chinese community here attended the reception at the Cultural Center of the Philippines.

Speaking at the reception, Secretary Manglapus cited the closer trade, scientific, technological, cultural and tourist relations of cooperations forged between the Philippines and China in the past 15 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

He said that the very successful visit to China of President Corazon Aquino in 1988 echoed the deep bond of mutual respect and traditional friendship between the two countries.

He stressed, "Indeed, the foundations of the Philippines-China relations have been well laid."

He said that despite differences in their political, social and economic systems, the Philippines and China are forging ahead to strengthen their friendship and cooperation.

In his speech, Ambassador Wang noted that tonight's joint commemoration of the 15th anniversary of Sino-Philippine diplomatic ties "demonstrates that both our governments attach importance to our bilateral relations."

Wang said that thanks to the joint efforts made by both sides in the past 15 years, "we have built a solid foundation for the further development of Sino-Filipino friendly relations. It is not only in conformity with the interests of the two peoples but also conducive to peace and stability of Southeast Asia to further consolidate and develop friendly relations between China and the Philippines."

"I am confident that following the principles set in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the five principles of peaceful coexistence governing state to state relations, we will make greater progress in developing our relations of cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural and other fields," he said.

The reception proceeded in an amicable atmosphere. Hosts and guests drank many toasts to the continuous development of Sino-Filipino friendly relations and cooperation.

Later, the Hwa Yi Ethnic Dance Center and the Yellow River Ensemble gave a gala performance of both Filipino and Chinese dances and songs.

Further on Philippines

OW0906142190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1333 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA)—Filipino Ambassador to China Felipe Mabilangan held a reception here today [9 June] to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and China.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen attended the reception.

Ambassador Mabilangan read Filipino President Corazon Aquino's message of congratulation to Chinese President Yang Shangkun, which said Filipino-Chinese friendship and cooperation have developed in the past years on good basis. She said she is confident in further development of the bilateral relations.

Y-12 Demonstration Aircraft Leaves Burma

OW1006121590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1051 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Text] Yangon [Rangoon], June 10 (XINHUA)—A Chinese aircraft, Y-12, a short-haul, 17 seater, multi-role aeroplane suitable for regional transportation and tourism, with its eight-member flight crew, left here today [10 June] for Nepal for demonstration flights.

During its five-day stay here, the Y-12 aircraft made flight demonstrations over Yangon, the capital, and in other divisions of Myanmar (Burma). The demonstrations lasted for three days beginning June 7.

The Y-12 aircraft was designed by China's Harbin Aircraft Company in the early 1980's. It is suitable for transportation of passengers, cargo, geological survey, sea surveillance, air dropping, and for use in forestry and agriculture.

The demonstration flights in Myanmar were cosponsored by Myanmar Inspection and Agency Services, China National Aeronautical Import and Export Corporation and Airtrust PTE Limited of Singapore.

The aircraft had conducted demonstration flights in Laos and Malaysia three months ago.

Near East & South Asia

Defense Minister Qin Jiwei Leaves for Jordan

OW0806203390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1343 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Cairo, June 8 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Defense Minister General Qin Jiwei left here for Amman, Jordan, today [8 June] after ending a six-day official visit to Egypt.

During his stay here, Qin held several rounds of talks with his Egyptian counterpart General Yusuf Sabri Abutalib on bilateral military cooperation.

When meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Qin reaffirmed China's support for Mubarak's call for turning the Middle East into a region free of mass destruction weapons.

Qin and his military friendship delegation also visited military plants, establishments and units.

Delegation Arrives in Jordan

*OW0806203590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1829 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] Amman, June 8 (XINHUA)—A Chinese military friendship delegation led by General Qin Jiwei, Chinese state councillor and minister of defense, arrived in Amman this afternoon [8 June] on a six-day official visit to Jordan.

General Qin and his accompanying delegation were warmly welcomed at the Amman Airport by General Fathi Abu Taleb, chief of the general staff of the Jordanian Armed Forces and other senior Jordanian army officers.

The Chinese military delegation is visiting Jordan at the invitation of the Jordanian armed forces. The Chinese defense minister will hold talks tomorrow with top officers of the Jordanian Armed Forces on matters of mutual interest.

The visit by the Chinese military delegation takes place on the occasion of the 74th anniversary of the great Arab revolt against the Turkish Ottoman Empire during World War I and the founding day of the Jordanian Armed Forces. Members of the delegation will join the Jordanian people in celebrating these events.

The Chinese delegation came from Egypt after a six-day visit there.

Arab-Israeli Conflict Viewed

*OW0906194790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1855 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[By Chen Ruwei]

[Text] Amman, June 9 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Defense Minister General Qing Jiwei promised here today [9 June] that his country will try its best to achieve a just, reasonable and comprehensive settlement of the outstanding Arab-Israeli conflict.

Qing made the remarks during his talks with Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran, who sincerely hopes China, one of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, will play its proper role in pushing the international community to help achieve a just, reasonable and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East, sources close to the talks told XINHUA.

Badran said that U.N. Resolution 242, which was adopted after the 1967 Middle East war and calls for exchanging land for peace, has never been implemented. Thus Israelis seize the opportunity to gradually implement its notorious Jewish immigration program, the

Jordanian prime minister added. "Under the pretence of respecting human rights, the Israelis have never stopped Jewish immigration and settlement in the occupied territories at the expense of the rights of the Palestinian people," he said, adding, "if things go on like this, the native Palestinians would be expelled from the land where they have been living for generations."

The liberalization of Soviet emigration policy has led to the exodus of tens of thousands of Jews to Israel in the first months of 1990. The wave of immigration expected in coming months has caused consternation among Arabs, especially the Palestinians and Jordanians, who fear that increased settlements in the Israeli-occupied territories will preempt any solution of the Palestinian problem based on the exchange of land for peace, and could affect the stability of Jordan as well as the entire Arab world. Badran once again asked China to contribute to the settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, especially the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

He made a similar call last month when he met another Chinese delegation led by Huang Chao, deputy mayor of Beijing, capital of China.

Badran's call got a quick response from the visiting Chinese defense minister, who showed deep understanding for the Arab world, including Palestine and Jordan, which faces a very difficult situation at present.

"China, as one of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, will support, as we have been doing, the Arab people including Palestinian and Jordanian peoples, in their just struggle," stressed the Chinese defense minister. "We will do our best to help the world community to find out a just, reasonable and comprehensive settlement," he added.

Generally speaking, China supports Jordan's stand toward the Middle East conflict. It calls for an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict with the participation of all parties involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

"The vote held by China in the Security Council belongs to the Third World," Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said earlier this year during a visit to the gulf, adding that "it belongs to Arab states on the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Both Badran and Qin Jiwei expressed satisfaction with their bilateral relations and both sides are willing to increase the present effective Sino-Jordanian relations, including the coordination and cooperation between armed forces of the two countries.

The Chinese defense minister arrived here Friday, leading a high-ranking military delegation for a six-day official visit to the kingdom.

Support for Palestinians Hailed

OW1106001690 Beijing XINHUA in English
2332 GMT 10 Jun 90

[By Chen Ruwei]

[Text] Amman, June 10 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Defense Minister General Qin Jiwei today [10 June] praised Jordan for supporting the Palestinian people.

"We praise the Jordanian Government, its people and armed forces who have been supporting the Palestinian people in their just struggle," Qin said during talks here with King Husayn.

"You have won high praises from people of all peace-loving countries, including China, for your tremendous contribution to the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people," the Chinese minister told the Jordanian king. General Qin reiterated the Chinese Government's consistent policies on the Arab-Israeli conflict, saying Beijing opposes the Israeli policies of aggression and expansionism, supports the Arab people, especially the Palestinian people, in their struggle for recovering their lost territories and regaining their sovereignty over these territories.

"We believe that the Palestinian people will certainly win," he added. The Chinese defense minister, who is leading a high-ranking military delegation on a six-day official visit to the kingdom, promised Saturday during talks with Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran that China will try its best to help find a fair and comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

China supports Jordan's stand toward the Middle East conflict and calls for an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict with the participation of all parties involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

King Husayn thanked the Chinese Government for its support for the Arab and Palestinian people.

He pointed out that no positive development has been seen in the Middle East amidst the current international changes.

He was referring to the stalemated Middle East peace process and the immigration of tens of thousands of Soviet Jews to Israel and the occupied territories.

The king expressed his satisfaction over bilateral ties, saying that the Jordanian-Chinese relations were marked by friendship and cooperation.

Syrian Vice President Meets With PRC Officials

Meets Yang Shangkun

OW0906105290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1029 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met M.Z. Mashariqah, visiting vice-president of the Syrian Arab Republic and vice-chairman of the National Progressive Front of Syria, and his party here this afternoon [9 June] in the Great Hall of the People.

Yang extended a warm welcome to the Syrian vice-president for his first visit to China and congratulated on the establishment of relations between the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and the Syrian Front.

He expressed the wish that the Syrian guests would gain more knowledge about China and have a better understanding of the country during the current visit and also hoped for more exchanges of visits between the leaders of the two countries in a bid to strengthen mutual understanding and friendship.

"I am satisfied with the development of the bilateral relations," Yang told the guests.

China and Syria both belong to the Third World and are confronted with similar problems in their development, he said.

Yang hoped that both sides often exchange experiences, learn from each other, make up each other's deficiencies and cherish common development.

The Chinese president asked Mashariqah to convey his regards to his Syrian counterpart President Hafiz al-Asad and repeated an invitation for President al-Asad to visit China.

Passed regards from Al-Asad to Yang, Mashariqah said he appreciated the development of the Syria-China friendly relations of cooperation.

Syria is taking an positive attitude toward promoting the continuous advancement of the bilateral ties, he stressed, adding that "this is not only in the common interests of the two peoples, but also conducive to peace in the Middle East."

The Syrian visitors are scheduled to leave here for a tour of other parts of China tomorrow morning.

Meets Li Peng

OW0906160190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1415 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng reiterated today [9 June] that China will consistently support the just course of the Arab and Palestinian people.

He said this at a meeting with Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice-president of the Syrian Arab Republic and vice-chairman of the national progressive front of Syria.

He said, although China and Syria are far away from each other, common experiences and destinies link the two peoples.

He said he believes that vice-president Mashariqah's visit to China will be a great contribution to the two countries' relations of friendly co-operation.

Mashariqah briefed the Chinese premier on the current situation in the Middle East and Syria's position.

He also extended thanks to China for its support for the just course of the Arab and Palestinian people.

Bangladesh Prime Minister Attends Seminar

OW0906114790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1101 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Dhaka, June 9 (XINHUA)—The Center for Development Research of Bangladesh held here today [9 June] a one-day seminar on China's development titled "China: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow".

Inaugurating the seminar, Bangladesh Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed said that China's yesterday, today and tomorrow is indeed "an apt subject of in-depth study for scholars and research workers as well as political leaders.

He said the research workers must find out "how the endeavors of the Chinese people yesterday made their brave 'today' and how their actions today to build better future will help not only China but all mankind in the coming century.

"If there is a country with a singularly unique yesterday and today and also an undoubtedly unique tomorrow—it is the People's Republic of China", he said.

On the friendly relations between the two countries, the prime minister said "China and Bangladesh have been linked by ties of unbreakable friendship through untold centuries. This is a bond of everlasting cordiality that the cordial contact between peoples who understand and respect each other, can alone bring forth."

The seminar was attended by Bangladesh Information Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, who is also chairman of the Center for Development Research of Bangladesh, and Chinese Ambassador Chen Songlu.

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Iranian Visitors

OW1106134290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0952 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA)—Lei Jieqiong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), met and hosted a dinner for Ali Karim, chairman of Economic and Trade Group of Mashhad, Iran, and his party here this evening [11 June].

The Iranian visitors who arrived on June 11 are here for a 10-day tour of China at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China.

Sri Lankan Ambassador Visits Hebei

SK1006121290 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 8 May 90 p 1

[Text] On the evening of 7 May, Provincial Governor Yue Qifeng, at the reception hall of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, said cordially to Suhita Gautamadasa, ambassador of Sri Lanka to China, and his wife that as Third World countries, China and Sri Lanka should carry out cooperation and exchanges in a broad range of fields to achieve common development.

Yue Qifeng said to the guests: After establishing diplomatic relations in the 1950's, China and Sri Lanka have continuously developed their exchanges. Gautamadasa is the third ambassador to visit our province. We believe that through this visit, the peoples of Sri Lanka and Hebei will further promote their understanding and friendship, and will carry out broader-range cooperation and exchanges in scientific and technological, economic and trading fields.

Yue Qifeng introduced in detail the geographic conditions, culture, history, and industrial and agricultural production of Hebei to the guests.

Ambassador Gautamadasa said: We appreciate the hospitality of the Hebei people during our stay in Hebei. As Hebei's economy is developing rapidly, we are willing to carry out exchanges and cooperation with it in many fields.

Ambassador Gautamadasa has come at the invitation of the provincial academy of science, and arrived in Shijiazhuang on 7 May. On 8 May, the guests will hold discussions with the provincial academy of science on the cooperation projects of common interest.

Political & Social

Deng's Idea on Stability Reiterated

HK0906020990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
4 Jun 90 p 6

[Article by Liu Binjie (2692 2430 2638): "Stability Is in China's Best Interests—Studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Writings on the Question of Stability"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made many brilliant expositions on one of his important strategical ideas—stability. At present, conscientiously studying these expositions and taking them as our guidance is of great importance to uniting the people of the whole country, and ensuring sustained and stable political, economic, and social development.

Stability—An Important Idea of Strategical Importance

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has told Chinese people and foreign guests on many occasions that stability is of the most vital interest, and also an overriding issue for China. All our plans would fall through without stability. This is an idea of strategical significance. As early as 10 years ago, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "We have extricated ourselves from the chaos created by Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' and achieved political stability and unity. This is an essential prerequisite and guarantee for our socialist modernization." (see "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," referred to as "Selected Works" for short, page 145) He also repeatedly pointed out that while focusing on four modernizations, we must make every effort to preserve political stability and unity, and create a lively political situation. This remains a very important issue before us. Because without stability, China would once again be plunged into confusion, darkness, and disunity, putting the clock back, and the people would be totally disappointed. It was from the commanding high plane of historical development and in the interest of the state and people that Comrade Xiaoping approached political stability and unity. He put forward his view on stability as an strategical idea rather than an expedient measure.

From the historical perspective, China does need a stable environment of several decades to develop its economy. During the 60 years from the first Opium War to the end of the 19th century, China suffered imperialist aggression, and signed scores of humiliating unequal treaties. It was with these unequal treaties tied around its neck and the guns of the Eight-Power Allied Forces roaring overhead, that China saw in the 20th century. During the first half of the century, China, busy fighting imperialism and feudalism, was not in a position to rebuild its country. The founding of New China in 1949 marked the beginning of a period for peaceful construction. The Chinese people, who had risen to their feet, developed the economy and rehabilitated their homeland under the leadership of the CPC. In the course of

socialist construction of 17 years, we overcame difficulties of every description and greatly boosted the national economy. But later, while various countries in the world made great achievements in their economic construction, China was in chaos for 10 years, obstructing the socialist construction then under way. When we overthrew the "gang of four," people clearly realized that the 10-year turmoil had widened the gap between China and developed countries. What was to be done? We could not take a roundabout course again, "we need a stable environment to carry out reform and construction." (see "Important Talks by Deng Xiaoping," referred to as "Important Talks" hereinafter, page 10) We were then less than a quarter of a century away from the close of the present century. If we were set to realize the goal of doubling China's gross national product in such a short time, we had to secure in every possible way, a peaceful and stable environment at home and abroad. Facts show that correct principles and policies coupled with political stability and unity enabled us to redouble the gross national product in less than 10 years during which we carried out reform-and-open policies. This is an internationally acknowledged achievement.

From the perspective of China's future, realizing four modernizations in a stable environment is a vital issue concerning the country's destiny. Being a big country, China should make greater contributions to human progress. But it failed to do so for a fairly long time. Why? It was because the old China was in a state of disunity, poor, and backward. We were despised for being poor, and came under attack for being backward. The achievements made in the construction in several decades after the founding of New China greatly enhanced China's international standing. But China remained a poor country for historical reasons and because of the 10-year turmoil.

Without long-term stable development, it would be out of the question for China to free itself from poverty and backwardness. If we can develop our economy in a stable environment and greatly build up our material strength, we will make greater contributions to maintaining world peace, be in a better position to reunify the country, and our country and nation will hold out a bright prospect.

From the perspective of national interest, stability accords with the will of the people. Having greatly suffered the disaster of war and turmoil, the Chinese people clearly understand the close relations between social, political, and economic stability and their lives. Not until they cast off the yoke of reactionary rule were they able to obtain a stable social environment, work in peace, and create a new life. The "Great Cultural Revolution" disrupted social stability, obstructed cultural and ideological progress, and brought great suffering to the people. The Chinese people, who have experienced the 10-year turmoil, all the more treasure unity and a stable situation in which they can live and work in peace, because they know it has not come easily. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping put it: "Since our people have just been

through a decade of suffering, they cannot afford further chaos and will not permit it to recur." (see "Collected Works," page 216)

It was for China's future development that Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that stability is of most vital interest for China. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the party has shifted its focal point of work, solved the problems left over by history, correctly assessed Comrade Mao Zedong's historical merits and achievements, adhered to the four cardinal principles, combatted bourgeois liberalization, introduced reform and opening to the outside world, checked the turmoil, put down the rebellion, carried out economic improvement and rectification, deepened the reform, and so on. All these policy decisions made by the party and state were based on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's idea that stability must be maintained in China. The political event of last year and the present turbulent world situation has enabled us to further understand the strategic significance of stability which Comrade Deng Xiaoping has stressed repeatedly.

Stability—A Prerequisite for China's Development

Why did Comrade Deng Xiaoping regard stability as of the most vital interest for China? Because he clearly knew stability was where China's future, and the people's fundamental interests lay. For a long time in the past, quite a large number of people, affected by the ultra-left ideological trend, failed to regard stability as an important prerequisite for the development in China, they even went so far as to try to solve problems that had cropped up in socialist construction through unceasing "political movements," which took class struggle as the key link. The ultra-left ideological trend reached its climax during the "Cultural Revolution." After we carried out the reform and open policy, bourgeois liberalization thinking gained ground, and a very small number of people, who are hostile to the socialist system and crave nothing short of nationwide chaos, fabricated rumors to mislead and agitate people, made trouble, and tried to gain profits by taking advantage of the trouble. If these people were supported by reactionary forces abroad, they would create an undesirable political climate, bringing suffering to the people. In light of this situation, Comrade Xiaoping repeatedly talked about the importance of stability to China's development.

Without political stability and unity it would be impossible for us to settle down to construction. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Without political stability and unity it would be impossible for China to bring the four modernizations to completion, and free itself from poverty and backwardness. We must carry on our construction under organized leadership and in order. We cannot keep our minds on work in a chaotic situation. We have experienced the "Cultural Revolution." If some people should make trouble again, we would be plunged into a fresh "Cultural Revolution." ("Important Talks," pages 5-6) Every citizen with a sense of responsibility

should understand that any turmoil will sabotage production. Only when we can concentrate our energy on construction under stable conditions, can we develop productive forces, and lift ourselves out of poverty and backwardness.

We preserve stability in a bid to develop productive forces, and carry on socialist modernization with all our strength so that we can reach our strategic goal in "three steps," [first, to double the 1980 gross national product (GNP) and solve the problem of food and clothing for the Chinese people; second, to quadruple the 1980 figure by the end of the century, thus enabling the Chinese people to lead a fairly comfortable life; and third, basically to accomplish the modernization drive and reach the per-capita GNP of moderately developed countries by the middle of the next century, thus enabling the Chinese people to enjoy a relatively affluent life], and meeting the people's material and cultural demands to the fullest possible extent.

Without stability we would be unable to carry out the general principles for reform and opening up. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "To realize four modernizations and do a good job in reform and opening, we need a peaceful international environment and domestic political stability and unity." ("Important Talks," page 28) In maintaining that domestic stability is the fundamental guarantee for successful reform and opening to the outside world, Comrade Xiaoping stressed two points: First, reform and opening to the outside world is something we have not done in the last several thousand years. We will come up against dangers, difficulties and interference from the "Left" and Right. We have to adhere to a correct orientation and formulate sound policies in carrying out reform rather than otherwise. Second, reform represents the self-perfection and self-development of the socialist system. This determines us to carry out reform under the conditions of stability and unity, under organized leadership, and in order rather than in a violent storm, as is the case with a revolution. If everywhere is in a state of chaos, stable and harmonious society will be greatly disturbed, the path of reform blocked, the reform measures will not be put into effect, and what we have achieved in reform will be ruined.

We would be unable to promote democracy if turmoil prevailed. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that without democracy there would be no socialism nor socialist modernization. "Departure from the four cardinal principles and talk about democracy in the abstract will inevitably lead to the unchecked spread of ultra-democracy and anarchism, to the complete destruction of political stability and unity, and to the total failure of our modernization program." ("Selected Works," pages 162-163) The decade-long "great democracy" and the rampant bourgeois liberalization over the last few years shows that some people just trampled on socialist democracy, and interfered with our effort to promote democracy and build a legal system when they chanted the slogan "democracy." This negative lesson tells us that we can only promote democracy when society is

stable. Once the legal system is disrupted, society will be in a state of chaos, and "democracy" and "freedom" will become empty talk.

Without stability it would be impossible for us to pursue the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," and have a flourishing socialist culture. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Under China's present circumstances, it is clear that without stability and unity we have nothing. In their absence, democracy and the policy of 'letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend,' among other things, are out of the question." (see "Selected Works," page 216) This is a profound summation of experience in actual struggle. Just think, if society is in turmoil, how can we carry out the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend?" The decade-long turmoil witnessed "cultural dictatorship," and the turmoil last year, which developed from total negation of Chinese culture, in reality inflicted damage on cultural construction. Under China's socialist circumstances, whenever society develops steadily, culture is certain to flourish. We can have "academic democracy" and "freedom of literary and artistic creation" only when we enjoy stability and unity, and society is in order.

In short, the first prerequisite for China to develop the economy, to carry on construction, to become powerful and prosperous, and to introduce reform, is stability. Without this prerequisite, that is, if turmoil and disunity prevail, China's bright prospects will be ruined. **Work for Sustained and Stable Development**

In today's world, a country or a nation must become powerful before it can rank itself among the galaxy of the world's nations; while building up economic and technological forces takes time and calls for stable development. The Opium War and successive aggression, suppression, and chaos caused by war, denied China opportunity for development, making it lag behind. We should therefore value the opportunity for stable development obtained under the CPC leadership all the more. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "China cannot afford more fresh turmoil. We should take overall interests into account in doing everything." (see "Important Talks," page 13) What is our overall interest? Stability is where our overall interest lies. This consensus was reached by the whole party and people of the whole country. It is for this reason that the whole party and people of the whole country should work hard for China's most vital interest—stable development.

1. Steadfastly adhere to the four cardinal principles, ensuring that China develops in a correct political orientation. To make China prosperous, we should first of all abide by the four cardinal principles. "The essence of the four cardinal principles is to uphold Communist Party leadership. Without party leadership there will definitely be nationwide disorder and China will fall apart. History has shown us this.... Without party leadership there will be no socialist system." (see "Selected

Works," page 346) We should conduct in depth education on the four cardinal principles through education in China's actual conditions, modern history, and party history; and take a clear-cut stand against bourgeois liberalization so that the people, young people in particular, will really understand why China must be led by the Communist Party, why China must take a socialist road, and why Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought must be taken as our guiding ideology so that they will never forget the basis on which our country is founded.

2. Continue to carry out reform and opening up, and stabilize and perfect various policies so that our work in all fields will be set on a normal course. To this end, we should "achieve political stability and stabilize our policies, that is, we should achieve stability in two respects." (see "Important Talks," page 13) As many policies are closely related to peoples' practical interests, any carelessness in formulating and pursuing the policies will lead to social instability. Reform and opening up to the outside world is our general principle and policy. We should first stabilize this principle and policy, and never waver. If we give up this basic policy, the people will become hopeless and there will be no way out for China. We should stabilize and perfect specific policies for economic work, personnel work, social administration, cultural work, and intellectuals, and preserve the continuation of these policies. It is necessary to bring the people's enthusiasm and creativeness into full play, and mobilize them to take part in reform and construction.

3. Spare no effort to carry on economic construction to lay a solid foundation for national stability. Stable economic development is crucial to political stability, social stability, and prolonged national stability. If we fail to effect an upswing in the economy, the people's livelihood will not be improved, productive forces will not be developed, and social stability will not be guaranteed. It is necessary to make a great effort to unite the people of the whole country to work in a common effort to overcome difficulties and solve problems arising from our economic life. We should, in line with the spirit of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, make a success of economic improvement, rectification and deepened reform, to achieve sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy. Stable agricultural development is the key to the stable development of the national economy, "without a stable countryside, there would be no overall political stability." (see "Important Talks," page 34) The whole party and people of the whole country should work as one to upgrade agriculture, ensure steady growth of essential farm products including grain and cotton, promote all-around development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation, and fishery, and bring about full-scale economic prosperity.

4. Accelerate cultural and ideological progress to create favorable social and cultural conditions for stabilizing the overall situation. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "In

order to maintain stability and unity, comrades working in the fields of propaganda, education, theoretical studies, and literature and art must join in a common effort.

There is not the slightest doubt that successful work in all these fields can play a significant role in ensuring, maintaining, and extending political stability and unity." (see "Selected Works," page 219) Therefore authorities on all fronts should do ideological and political work properly, carry forward the Lei Feng spirit, commend advanced workers of various types, further improve the general mood of society and the party's work style, and promote the drive to build a clean and honest government and the struggle against corruption, which are proceeding in depth. It is necessary to make relations between cadres and the masses closer, strengthen the unity of the people of all nationalities across the land, and brace the spirit of the whole nation.

5. Uphold an independent foreign policy of peace and strive for a stable international environment. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said on many occasions: To achieve the objective of four modernizations "calls for two prerequisites: one, a peaceful international environment, and two, domestic political stability and unity." (see "Important Talks," page 8) He regarded these two prerequisites as the basis for formulating China's domestic and foreign policies. As the international situation is undergoing a new and complicated change, we have to give close attention to the impact the international environment has on domestic stability; enthusiastically and correctly carry out the independent foreign policy of peace and other policies of opening to the outside world; unite all peace-loving and progressive forces; and propel the international situation forward in a direction favorable to peace and development so as to provide a congenial international environment for China's construction and reform.

When we once again check the major changes at home and abroad against the brilliant expositions on the importance of stability given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on many occasions during the last 10 years, we further realize his instructions are important and deep-going. Given the new situation, we should follow Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions and unite all positive forces to work for stable development in China. We believe that as long as we steadily develop the economy under the party leadership, we will definitely achieve the magnificent goal of building a modern socialist China. With this done, a prosperous, democratic, and civilized China will stand like a giant in the east of the world.

Jiang Zemin Addresses United Front Work Meeting

*OW1106062490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0153 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)—A national meeting on united front work, sponsored and held by the CPC Central Committee, opened in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

General Secretary Jiang Zemin delivered a long speech entitled "Let Us Make Vigorous Efforts to Develop the Broadest Patriotic United Front."

Jiang Zemin's speech was divided into three parts: First, the broadest united front that encompasses all fields of endeavor is necessary for our great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics; second, the tasks of the patriotic united front and a few questions that require our attention; and third, the whole party must pay close attention to carrying on the united front work.

Qiao Shi, standing committee member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the meeting. Among those who attended the meeting were Yao Yilin, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, Ding Guangren, Yang Baibing, Wen Jiabao, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, and Yang Jingren.

Speaks on Taiwan Issue

*OW1106104890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0842 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)—Making an important speech on the Taiwan issue today, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, reiterated: So long as both sides sit down and discuss the reunification of the motherland in line with the principle of "one China," but not in accordance with the principles of "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," or "one China, two governments," all problems can be raised and discussed.

These remarks were made by Jiang Zemin in his speech at the opening ceremony of a national conference on united front work.

Jiang Zemin said: Recently, Mr. Li Denghui talked about the question of relations between both sides of the Strait, noting that "Taiwan and the mainland are indivisible parts of China's territory," that "all Chinese are compatriots of the same flesh and blood," and that "it is the common desire of all Chinese to see a strong, prosperous, reunified China." He also indicated his willingness to "establish channels of communications for both sides" and "discuss matters concerning reunification of the motherland." We appreciate these suggestions, but some of his remarks are obviously very inappropriate; they lack sincerity. Nevertheless, this is better than the policy of "no contact, no negotiations, and no compromise."

Jiang Zemin pointed out: As is known by all, it has been our party's consistent stand that reunification should be realized through peace talks. As early as the 1950's, Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, leaders of our party, pointed out that "harmony is to be prized" and that "patriotism should be under one roof." They expressed the hope that the Taiwan authorities would "dispatch a delegation to Beijing or another appropriate locality, when they think the time is appropriate," to hold consultations with us in connection with the peaceful solution of the Taiwan issue. In the early

1980's, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward the idea of realizing the reunification of the motherland through the formula "one country, two systems." In one country, different political, economic, and social systems can be practiced. Neither side will swallow the other side. There should be mutual respect and common prosperity. This is the best method for realizing the reunification of the motherland, because it takes into account the interests of all sides and proceeds from reality. This idea was put forward for solving the Taiwan issue, but was first successfully applied in finding a solution to the problem of Hong Kong and Macao.

Jiang Zemin pointed out: According to international law, a country can only have one legitimate government to represent it. It is impossible for two equal governments to exist in one country as representatives. In essence, the idea of "one country, two governments" means "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." It heads toward division, not reunification.

Jiang Zemin said: We believe in discussions between the two parties—the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Kuomintang—on equal footing. This is based on the present realities, such as the positions and roles of the two parties. It is also aimed at avoiding the problem of inconvenience for the Taiwan side. At the same time, we consistently attach importance to the role played by other parties, organizations, and people of all walks of life on both sides of the strait in realizing the great cause of reunifying the motherland. Prior to the discussions, the two parties should consult with various parties and organizations about the matters to be discussed and about national affairs. In the course of discussions, the two parties should exchange information and views in good time. The representatives attending the talks may even include representatives from other parties and organizations.

Jiang Zemin pointed out: Prior to the formal negotiations, the "three links" [links in trade, mail service, and air and shipping services] should be established, and two-way exchanges expanded as soon as possible between the two sides of the strait. Concrete questions about the exchanges between the two sides may be solved by separate consultations through proper channels.

Jiang Zemin pointed out: New China's achievements in socialist construction over the past four decades are universally acknowledged. No force in the world can obstruct our advance on the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. He stressed: The reunification of the motherland is the sacred duty of the Chinese on both sides of the strait and the common aspiration of all sons and daughters of the Chinese nation in the world who have warm love for their motherland. Unity is beneficial to both sides; division is detrimental to both sides. It is necessary to forget previous ill will and advance hand in hand. We hope that Mr. Li Denghui will proceed from reality, attach importance to the interests of the country and people, act in accordance with the will

of the people, take up the historical responsibility, and contribute to the reunification of the motherland and the prosperity of our nation.

CPC United Front Work Official Interviewed

OW0806215290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1413 GMT 8 Jun 90

[By reporters Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948) and Sun Yong (1327 0516)]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jun (XINHUA)—Holding high the two banners of patriotism and socialism under the fighting goals of carrying out the modernization drive, reunifying the motherland, and rejuvenating the Chinese Nation, China's patriotic united front has continuously invigorated the work on an unprecedented scale over the past decade, thereby opening up a new situation.

In an interview with the XINHUA reporters, a responsible person of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee said that these achievements are the results of the concerted efforts of CPC organizations and united front work departments at all levels, organizations of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], democratic parties, people's mass organizations, and people without party affiliation.

The responsible person said: The party's principles and policies on united front in the new era, which are an important component of the line, principles, and policies formulated by the party since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, were laid down by the party central leadership with Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the core. Practice has proved that these principles and policies are entirely correct. Comrade Deng Xiaoping inherited and developed the ideas of Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the older generation concerning united front and creatively put forward the guiding ideology on united front in the new era. He clearly explained that because of the fundamental change occurring in the class situation in China and because of the shift of the focus of the work of the party and the government in the new historical era, the united front has entered a new historical stage of development and become a broad alliance of all socialist minded laborers, patriots endorsing socialism, and patriots supporting the motherland's reunification. The series of brilliant theses by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the patriotic united front in the new era have become an important component of the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Since the convocation of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the third generation central party leaders with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus have emphasized further that the united front, which is still a magic weapon in the socialist stage, should not be weakened, but should be strengthened further. Like the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries, we

should attach great importance to and earnestly ensure a good job in united front work.

Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the whole party has implemented and scored remarkable achievements in the principles and policies on the united front.

Patriotic United Front Has Been Broadened on an Unprecedented Scale

The responsible person said: The outstanding characteristics of China's patriotic united front at present are the formation of two alliances: One is the alliance within the mainland, on the political basis of patriotism and socialism and uniting all the working people and patriots. The other is the broad alliance with those outside the mainland, on the political basis of patriotism and support for the motherland's reunification and uniting tens of millions of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese.

On the Chinese mainland, united front work has developed greatly both in depth and in breadth. A great number of democratic party members, people without party affiliation, ethnic minority people, people in religious circles, and patriots from various circles have joined the people's congresses, governments, and CPPCC committees at all levels in the country, embodying the strong lineup of the patriotic united front.

According to statistics, at present there are 2,931 CPPCC committees at all levels with 410,000 members nationwide. They maintain contacts with the broad masses of people and are a great force in China's socialist construction. There are also 1,666 local democratic party organizations in 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, besides Tibet and Taiwan, in the country, with a total of 337,000 members and 14,000 grassroots organizations. Now 540 democratic party members and people without party affiliation are deputies to the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] and 701 democratic party members are members of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee. They actively take part in state political organs, and exercise political consultations and democratic supervision on major political principles of the state.

The work of implementing policies in various fields, which concerned nearly 100 million people, was one of the focal points of united front work. During the past decade, united front departments cooperated with relevant departments in vigorously implementing policies and properly handling problems left over from history. The implementation of various united front policies has played an important role in winning popular support, enhancing unity, and promoting stability.

The Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation System Under the Leadership of the CPC Has Improved Steadily

The responsible person said: Today the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the

leadership of the CPC has improved steadily, giving play to the role of democratic parties and people without party affiliation in participating in government and political affairs, and in supervising government work. The formulation and promulgation of the "Opinions of the CPC Central Committee on Persisting In and Improving the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the CPC" has symbolized the gradual perfection of China's political system.

By the end of 1989 there were 781 noncommunist party members in government positions above the county level—14 of them in positions at provincial and ministerial levels. They play an active role in national political life.

It is understood that the CPC Central Committee gradually is perfecting the system to consult with noncommunist parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce on the country's major political principles. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened, the CPC Central Committee has held more than 40 consultative conferences, heart-to-heart meetings, and discussion meetings of all kinds—15 of them held in nearly a year since the convening of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. Democratic parties have also taken the initiative to submit written policy suggestions to the CPC Central Committee on a number of major issues in the modernization drive, including reform of the science and technology management system, education, economic development of the multinational region on the upper reaches of Huang He, development of the southwestern region, and revitalization of traditional Chinese medical and pharmaceutical undertakings. The party Central Committee and the State Council fully have affirmed these suggestions and adopted many of them.

To take an active part in the management of state affairs and play a supervisory role has become an important task for democratic parties. According to statistics, an anticorruption report center has been set up by central committees of all democratic parties. The first group of 21 democratic party members have been appointed as special superintendents of the state Ministry of Supervision, and a number of democratic party members have assumed the post as special superintendent of supervision departments in provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. Some democratic party members have taken part in the State Council's general inspection of tax collection, financial accounting, and commodity prices and the work to screen and consolidate companies. The democratic parties and people without party affiliation have also played an active role in participating in the formulation of state principles, policies, laws, and regulations. Local party committees and governments at various levels are adopting vigorous measures to implement further the CPC Central Committee's "Opinions."

Actively Serving the Building of Two Civilizations

The responsible person said: Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, democratic

parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and people from various circles have participated actively in various kinds of social practice with a rising enthusiasm to serve socialism. Focusing on economic construction, patriotic united front has served and scored remarkable achievements in the reform and opening policy and the building of two civilizations.

In the past decade, democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce alone have set up 1,138 scientific, technological, and economic consultancies and launched 16,942 consultation projects in all parts of the country. They also have set up 8,622 professional training classes of all kinds, training nearly 170,000 students; they have sponsored 8,100 technical forums, which were attended by some 1.2 million people; and they have set up 1,222 schools, with 2.41 million students already graduated and 84,000 students still at school. Without state financial aid, these schools have trained students with a better grasp of professional knowledge. They have become talented people in demand by various localities.

Bringing into play its unique superiority, the patriotic united front has participated enthusiastically in the practice of reform and opening and tried its utmost to mediate the induction of foreign investment. The Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, formed mainly by former Kuomintang middle and upper echelon personnel, have assisted the induction of \$400 million in foreign capital; the China Zhi Gong Dang, whose members are mostly returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Overseas Chinese, has already induced \$870 million and 460 million yuan in foreign capital; and the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League has utilized fully the opportunity of growing relaxation between the two sides of the strait in assisting to induce \$14 million in the past two years alone. Of the \$4 billion in foreign capital induced to Guangdong Province, more than half was made possible through the assistance of the united front.

Intellectual assistance to frontier areas is also a major activity of the patriotic united front. In the past decade, democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and persons of various circles have dispatched a total of 10,761 persons to the old revolutionary base areas, minority nationality areas, frontier areas, and impoverished areas to help local people carry out 3,329 projects and 4,414 public benefit undertakings.

In the past decade, we also have vigorously launched contacts with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao and Overseas Chinese, and promoted economic, scientific, technological, and cultural exchanges between the two sides of the strait.

Safeguard and Consolidate the Political Situation of Stability and Unity

The responsible person said: Under the leadership of party committees at various levels, united front work has

played an important role in safeguarding the national political situation characterized by stability and unity in the past decade.

Equality and unity among China's various nationalities and their common prosperity and progress is an unswerving principle of united front work. In the past decade, autonomy has been put into effect in a total of 159 minority nationality regions, covering 64 percent of Chinese territory. With assistance from the central authorities, the economy of minority nationalities has developed in a sustained, steady, and harmonious manner. The 1.8 million minority nationality cadres trained by the state have become the backbone force in exercising autonomy in minority nationality regions, strengthening unity among nationalities and safeguarding the motherland's unification.

The policy of freedom of religious belief and the principle of allowing independent and self-government churches have been firmly implemented in united front work, and have been welcomed by religious believers of all nationalities. In the past decade, patriotic religious organizations successively have revived activities and nearly 50,000 religious venues have been reopened to the public, thus basically guaranteeing the religious believers' needs in religious life. Moreover, nearly 9,000 people from religious circles actively are participating in the management and discussion of state affairs at people's congresses and CPPCC committees at various levels.

Today, conscientiously safeguarding and consolidating the political situation of stability and unity is a common understanding in the patriotic united front. Democratic parties and people without party affiliation are united closely around the CPC, continuing to exert efforts to safeguard national stability.

Official Lauds Past Achievements

*OW0806180390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1428 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA)—China's patriotic united front, characterized by patriotism and socialism, has scored great achievements in promoting the country's modernization drive and the reunification of the motherland over the past decade.

In an interview with XINHUA, an official from the United Front Work Department of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee said that the achievements resulted from the concerted efforts of the CPC organizations at all levels, CPC united front work organs and the organizations of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), non-communist parties, mass organizations and people without party affiliation.

Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, remarkable achievements have been made in implementation of the party's principles and policies concerning united front work, the official said.

He pointed out that the outstanding characteristics of China's patriotic united front at present are the formation of two alliances—one is the alliance within the mainland, on the political basis of patriotism and socialism—uniting all the working people and patriots. The other is the alliance with people and organizations outside the mainland on the political basis of patriotism and support for the reunification of the motherland; this work has united million of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese.

On the Chinese mainland a great number of non-communist party members, people without party affiliation, ethnic-minority people, people in religious circles and other patriots work in the people's congresses, governments and CPPCC committees at all levels.

At present there are 2,931 CPPCC committees with 410,000 members nationwide. There are also 1,666 local non-communist party organizations in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country, with a total of 337,000 members.

Now 540 non-communist party members and people without party affiliation are deputies to the Seventh National People's Congress and 701 non-communist party members are members of the Seventh National Committee of the CPPCC.

The official said that the multi-party co-operation and political consultation system under the leadership of the CPC has improved steadily, giving play to the role of the non-communist party members and people without party affiliation in participating in government and political affairs, and in supervising government work.

By the end of 1989 there were 781 non-CPC members in government positions above the county level—14 of them in positions at provincial and ministerial levels.

The CPC Central Committee is perfecting a system to consult with non-communist parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce on the country's major issues and policies.

An important task for the country's non-communist parties is to take an active part in the management of state affairs and play a supervisory role.

In the past decade, non-communist parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce have done a great deal to boost the country's economic and cultural development.

For instance, they have launched 1,222 schools in all parts of the country, with 2.41 million students already graduated and 84,000 students still at school.

Under the leadership of the CPC committees at all levels, united front work has been playing an increasingly important role in safeguarding and consolidating the political situation featured by stability and unity.

United front work has steadfastly upheld the principle of the equality and unity of China's various nationalities and their common prosperity and progress.

The policy of freedom of religious belief and the principle of allowing independent and self-governing churches have been firmly implemented in the united front work, and have been welcomed by religious believers of all nationalities.

Li Peng Chairs Meeting on Xinjiang's Economy

OW1006043290 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Announcer-read audio report by station reporter Hu Xiaoli (5170 2556 7787); from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] The State Council held the 104th premier's office meeting on the afternoon of 6 June to hear a report by Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government, on the work of economic construction in Xinjiang. The meeting was presided over by Premier Li Peng. Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council, and State Councillors Wang Bingqian, Zou Jiahua, and Chen Junsheng attended the meeting. The leading comrades of the relevant ministries, commissions, and offices of the State Council were present at the meeting as observers. Huang Baozhang, vice chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government, also participated in the report.

Tomur Dawamat briefed the office meeting mainly on the autonomous region's implementation of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, ideas for the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and relevant problems whose solutions need requests for help from the state. Premier Li Peng and the responsible comrades of every ministry and commission interposed several times during the course of the briefing, highly evaluating the achievements scored by Xinjiang in its economic construction in recent years. They also directed a good deal of attention to the hopes they have for Xinjiang's future economic development

After the briefing, Premier Li Peng gave important instructions on the economic work for Xinjiang. The leading comrades of every ministry and commission also expressed their views on the questions raised by the autonomous region and gave very great support to the important projects proposed by Xinjiang.

Li Ruihuan Says Ideological Education Important

OW0906062090 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 4 Jun 90

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, met a delegation from the Moscow Culture Foundation

this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. The delegation was led by U.K. Korolev, president of the Moscow Culture Foundation, who is also an academician of the Soviet Fine Arts Academy and the president of the All-Union Federation of Museums.

First of all, Li Ruihuan talked to the guests about the protection of cultural relics. He said: We are proud that China is a country with a relatively rich treasure of cultural relics. It is our historical responsibility to protect these precious cultural relics from being destroyed or damaged during our generation.

He pointed out: We should, in the first place, raise our awareness, strengthen leadership, and take effective measures to successfully protect the cultural relics. Also required are the techniques for protecting the cultural relics. We hope to exchange experience with the Soviet Union in this regard.

At the request of the guests, Li Ruihuan talked about the question of strengthening ideological education, saying that this task is of utmost importance. He said: We should strive to effect a concrete and historical unification of moral standards and policies.

The delegation came to visit China at the invitation of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts.

Shanghai Mayor Says More Detainees To Be Released

HK1106014390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 11 Jun 90 pp 1, 3

[By Daniel Kwan]

[Text] The Mayor of Shanghai, Mr Zhu Rongji, said yesterday the Chinese government would release more people who had taken part in last year's pro-democracy protests.

It was the first time a Chinese official with ministerial rank had confirmed the Government's intention to release more dissidents and student leaders.

But Mr Zhu, who is also Shanghai's party boss, did not say how many would be set free or when.

"We've released basically all the students, but there are a few who have yet to be set free," the mayor said.

"We are going to release more."

Since June 4 last year, the Chinese Government has set free 881 people who were involved in last year's pro-democracy movement.

But the mayor denied the release of Hong Kong student, Mr Yiu Yung-chin, early last week was timed to coincide with his Hong Kong visit.

"My visit to Hong Kong is not a political one. This is the Shanghai economic delegation to Hong Kong," Mr Zhu said.

"Not just Yiu Yung-chin was released. Beijing has released 97 people (last week)," he said.

Mr Yiu was a member of the Autonomous Union of Shanghai Universities and Colleges which was branded a "counter-revolutionary" group by the Government.

Mr Zhu made the remarks when he paid a visit to the luxury Parkview complex at the edge of the Tai Tam Country Park.

Although the organisers stressed that Mr Zhu's visit to the estate was a private one, security was tight.

With more than a dozen officers from the Special Branch escorting the mayor throughout his 90-minute tour, local reporters were never able to get close.

The arrangement was in sharp contrast to the treatment the mayor received when he arrived at Kai Tak airport on Friday, when seven representatives of the Chinese University Student Union greeted him with slogans and banners protesting against last year's crackdown in Beijing.

The mayor allowed a brief photo session for reporters before he had a half-hour closed door meeting with Taiwan investors, including chairman Mr C. S. Hwang of Chyau Fwu Group which owns the luxurious complex.

"A lot of people in Hong Kong are interested in Shanghai," Mr Zhu said before the meeting, but did not elaborate.

According to Mr Hwang, the mayor pledged that Shanghai would be able to offer land to Taiwan investors at a much lower price if they invested in its Pudong industrial district.

"He said that the price would be much lower than that offered in Shantou (a special economic zone in Guangdong)," Mr Hwang said.

Mr Hwang also disclosed that he would be going to Shanghai soon to hold more in-depth discussions with Mr Zhu on investment projects there.

Items on the agenda included a cargo terminal project, telecommunication projects and property development, Mr Hwang said.

"At present, it may not be an ideal opportunity for investment in the mainland, especially for publicly-listed companies," Mr Hwang said.

"But I believe China will definitely be the production centre (in Asia) in the next decade. They have a cheap labour force and land prices are low.

"I also believe that we can promote democracy by making investment in the mainland," he said.

"I told the mayor that many foreign investors would come to invest in Shanghai if they were offered 'sugar' instead of 'peppers'. It's like horses. If you give them sugar, more horses will come to you," he said.

"Mayor Zhu replied that he agreed with me and said Shanghai would follow this 'policy of horses'," he said.

According to Mr Liu Hong-shu, president of China Link International, who also took part in yesterday's meeting, the mayor put forward a wide range of investment opportunities including telecommunication projects in the Pudong district.

"We will also be talking to Y. C. Wang in the next few days to see what we can do together in Pudong," he said.

Mr Wang is the chairman of Taiwan's Formosa Plastic Group which is reported to be investing in a US\$7 billion (HK\$54.6 billion) project in Xiamen, Fujian province.

Beijing Survey Shows Grievances Among Students

HK1006073890 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
10 Jun 90 p 18

["Survey Conducted Among Beijing College Students Shows That Most Students Have Grievances Against the Government Regarding the 4 June Incident"]

[Text] According to reports from Beijing, a survey conducted by the authorities among students of eight universities in Beijing shows that most students still have grievances regarding the 4 June incident. Also, most people believe that the screening operation currently in progress in universities and colleges is "another retaliatory action and political campaign." The findings of this survey can more or less explain the protests launched by Beijing students on campuses earlier this month.

This survey, under the name of "Survey on the Ideological State of College Students" and in the form of a questionnaire rendered in multiple choices, was sponsored by the State Education Commission and the Beijing municipal party committee and conducted among eight universities in Beijing.

In answering the question "What is your view on the 1989 political contretemps [feng bo 7364 3134]," the answer selected by most students was: "It showed popular discontent against corruption and unfairness in distribution," while that classifying the event as "a counterrevolutionary rebellion" was least selected, and one-fifth of the interviewees even called it "a patriotic and democratic movement."

Most students also held that the operation "to wipe out spiritual pollution and oppose bourgeois liberalization" was "launched out of political needs but would affect academic freedom."

To sum up the findings of the survey, the students believed that "the main trend of the times" is "the gradual confluence of socialism and capitalism" (agreed by 42 percent of the interviewed students) rather than "the triumph of socialism over capitalism" (agreed by merely 7.1 percent of the interviewed students).

The students also agreed that the major problems that China is facing after 10 years of reform are "the unhealthy party style, the decline in moral standards, the demoralized social moods, and the deterioration of

social order." And "the main cause of these various problems is the joint effect of the old structure and concepts" (agreed by 31.8 percent of the interviewed students) rather than "the spreading of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization" (agreed by 6.4 percent of the interviewees). The students believed that "the solution to the problems" is not "to depend on the CPC's leadership and all the Chinese people's efforts in tiding over difficulties" (agreed by 8.8 percent of the interviewees) but rather lies in "political pluralism and a larger extent of democracy and freedom" (agreed by 25.4 percent of the interviewees).

Half of the interviewed students said they "would like to be ones without any party affiliation," while seven percent of the interviewees said they would join democratic parties. Most students said they would join the CPC just because they "want to pave the way for their future" but not because they "believe in communism" (17.3 percent).

Talking about their "impression of the collective leadership of the third generation headed by Jiang Zemin," half of the interviewees said "it is difficult for them to make a conclusion and they still have to wait and see what the leadership is going to do before they can make a judgment" (44.5 percent), while the smallest portion of the interviewees—5.3 percent—thought that the leadership "is making correct decisions, working efficiently, and enjoying strong popular support."

Asked about their "possible choice in case of any future student movement," 35 percent of the interviewed students said they would act as "onlookers," 10 percent said they would "boycott" the student movement, nine percent would "take an active part" in the student movement, and one-fourth of the interviewees said they are "indifferent" to such things.

As to the "education in socialism currently launched in universities and colleges," 38.2 percent of the interviewed students take an indifferent attitude, while 34 percent thought it "unnecessary."

Forty percent of the interviewees resolutely opposed the new measures adopted by the State Education Commission since last February regarding applications for studying abroad at one's own expense, while one-fourth of the interviewees disagreed with it. Meanwhile, one-third of the students said they "would make every effort to leave the country as soon as possible," 29 percent would wait for a change in the policy, and only 10 percent "did not plan to leave the country at all."

It is said that the findings of the survey had been submitted to the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and had drawn the attention of the top leadership. The central authorities held that some ideological problems remained unsolved among the students and that basic ideological education must not be slackened. On the other hand, however, the central authorities are willing to resolve some problems reflected by the survey, for instance, the employment issue. In this connection, the central authorities have

already ordered all government organs to accommodate fresh graduates, thus mitigating discontent and grievances among college students.

Commentator on Efforts To Wipe Out Corruption

HK1106102290 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Jun 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Take Firm Action To Carry on Party Style Construction and Clean Government Construction Properly"]

[Text] With the approval of the CPC central leadership, the party's Central Discipline Inspection Commission decided to expel Luo Yunguang from the party. At the same time, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission also decided to remove from the party eight bureau-level leading cadres, including Xu Jun, former director of the Transport Bureau of the Ministry of Railways, who seriously violated laws and discipline. Their cases will continue to be investigated and handled by the judicial organs. This event once again shows that our party and government are determined to eliminate corruption and properly carry on the building of party style and clean government.

Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the central leading collective of the party, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, has attached great importance to the building of party style and clean government, and has adopted a series of major measures and made many decisions very popular with the party rank and file and the general public. Under the leadership of the party center and the State Council, party committees, governments, and discipline inspection, supervisory, and judicial institutions at all levels have done a great deal of work in eliminating corruption and promoting clean government, and in rectifying and improving party style. They have investigated and handled a number of lawbreaking and discipline-violating cases and have achieved marked results. A typical case among them is the bribe-taking case of Luo Yunguang and other officials in the Ministry of Railways as reported by this newspaper today. The handling of this case showed that the party central leadership was resolute in promoting clean and incorrupt government, and in strictly enforcing party discipline, and that party discipline was indeed enforced seriously and strictly. The fact once again proves that our party is completely capable of relying on its own strength to properly build itself.

The major corruption and bribe-taking case in the Ministry of Railways involved many leading cadres and involved a large amount of bribes; a case of such seriousness has rarely been seen in the central-level state organs. On the eve of the founding of the PRC, Comrade Mao Zedong warned leading cadres of the party at all levels against attacks with sugar-coated bullets. In the new historical period of socialist construction, the party central leadership has repeatedly stressed: Now that the reform and opening up process, as well as the socialist planned commodity economy, are developing in our

country, leading cadres with party membership at all levels must always keep clear-headed and always be honest and incorruptible in performing public duties; they must maintain a high degree of alertness and sensitivity in guarding against the corrosive influence of various ideologies of the exploiting classes, and in guarding against various corrupt phenomena; and they must resolutely struggle against these things. However, some party cadres, including a small number of senior cadres, still ignored the party's warnings. Some of them were even blinded by lust for gain, forgot all moral principles at the sight of gain, abused their official powers and functions and traded on them for pecuniary gain, and thus seriously impaired the interests of the state and the people. As a result, they sank deeper and deeper into the quagmire of degeneration and were spurned by the party and the people.

The key link of eliminating corruption and properly carrying on the building of party style and clean government lies in the role of leaders. Leaders' exemplary behavior is more important than their instructions. If leading party cadres at all levels keep strong party spirit, work honestly and incorruptibly, and serve the people wholeheartedly, they will be able to bring about healthy party style and government style and have healthy public conduct, and effectively prevent and check the emergence and spread of corrupt phenomena. Then the healthy and upright practice will be fostered, and the unhealthy and corrupt practice will be prevented and eliminated; a strong force for eliminating corruption and promoting clean government will take shape; and the party will be built into a strong nucleus for leading the cause of socialist modernization.

Leading cadres with party membership at all levels should draw a painful lesson from the mistakes committed by Luo Yunguang and other officials, and should always be vigilant. Party leading cadres, especially senior cadres, must first keep their own behavior upright, and must take the lead in doing what the party central leadership requires and resolutely keep from doing what is prohibited. They should be willing to subject themselves to the supervision of the party and the masses, and to bring their remarks and deeds in line with the requirements of the party and the masses.

They should keep a strong sense of party spirit and discipline, always act according to the principle of party spirit at any time and in any circumstances, always be incorruptible and upright, and never be lured by pecuniary gain and selfish desire. Second, they should take good care of the building of party style and clean government in the departments and unit of which they are in charge. In particular, it is necessary to strengthen supervision over, and education for, leading cadres with party membership, and to prompt them to consciously act in accordance with the instructions and decisions of the party central leadership and the State Council, always abide by law and discipline, be honest in performing public duties, be able to withstand the tests of

holding power and the tests of reform and opening up, and be qualified Communist Party members and servants of the people.

Eliminating the corrupt phenomena inside the party is a serious political struggle that has a bearing on the party's life or death and the success or failure of the socialist cause. The result of this struggle also concerns whether we can win and maintain the trust of the party rank and file and the general public. Leading party and government organs and leading party cadres at all levels must realize the profound and far-reaching significance of this task, effectively strengthen leadership, and effectively carry out this task in a resolute and down-to-earth manner. They must never relax their efforts or even give up halfway. In the course of handling the relevant cases, they must adhere to the principles, act impartially and fairly, and dare to deal with some tough and difficult cases. When problems are discovered, they should break the networks of personal connections, reject unprincipled intercessions, and thoroughly investigate the cases no matter how high the level of officials involved in the cases. The serious cases must be handled on the basis of the facts and the people involved must be sternly punished according to party discipline and the state's laws. Only thus can the party win the trust of the people and maintain its high public prestige, thus promoting political stability, ensuring the fulfillment of the targets for further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform as set forth by the central leadership, and advancing the cause of socialist modernization in our country.

Former Vice Railway Minister Expelled From Party

OW0806155090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1346 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA)—The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of China (CPC) circulated on Thursday a notice on expelling Luo Yunguang, former vice-minister of railways, from the party for accepting bribes.

Meanwhile, the notice says, eight other officials under the Ministry of Railways who were involved in Luo's case were also expelled from the party.

Luo became vice-minister of railways in 1986 and was put in charge of railway transportation.

According to an investigation conducted jointly by the Party Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the Ministry of Supervision, Luo took bribes totalling 2,000 yuan as well as a gold ring on two separate occasions in 1988. The case also involved a refrigerator worth 2,350 yuan. Between April 1988 and February 1989 Luo also embezzled 950 yuan from his department.

Luo was removed from his post in March this year in accordance with a decision of the State Council.

The notice also calls on party members, particularly leading members at all levels, to draw lessons from the case of Luo Yunguang, fight against corruption and keep in close touch with the masses of the people.

Minister Details Building Clean Government

HK0806153590 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese
No. 19, 7 May 90 p 16

["Dispatch" by staff reporter: "Hu Zhiguang, Vice Minister of Public Security, on Building a Clean and Honest Contingent of Public Security Workers"]

[Text] Recently, people can see that on the office windows of many public security organs there are eight Chinese characters meaning being honest and upright in performing official duties and in doing police work. How about the building of a clean government in the public security organs? Some days ago, Hu Zhiguang, vice minister of public security, answered reporter's questions in this regard.

It Is Necessary To Make a Correct Analysis of the Phenomenon of Corruption

"How do we reckon the current situation of building a clean and honest contingent of public security personnel? At present, there are two entirely different views on this question. One is the overestimation of the seriousness of the phenomenon of corruption in the contingent of public security personnel. The other is the underestimation of its seriousness, holding that the phenomenon of corruption is nothing serious. None of the two is correct." Vice Minister Hu said that the great majority of public security personnel are performing their official duties honestly. This should be fully affirmed. In these years, the Ministry of Public Security is grasping professional work with one hand and grasping contingent building with the other. It has adhered to the principle of "administering the police strictly." From 1985 to 1989, more than 20,000 cases of violating law and discipline within the public security departments were handled, and more than 20,000 personnel were punished by party and administration discipline or according to the criminal law. The lawbreakers only constitute a small minority in the contingent of public security personnel. They cannot affect the essential quality of the whole contingent. There has been a grim situation in public security over the past few years. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the Ministry of Public Security has led the vast numbers of public security cadres and police to carry out tenacious struggles. Although their tasks are heavy and there are many difficulties, they have still made great contributions. Many public security cadres and police have broken down from constant overwork, and quite a few comrades have even given their lives in the struggle against criminal offenders. From 1983 to 1989, a total of 1003 public security cadre and police in our country died when performing official duties, and more than 10,000 were injured. Under the

new situation of reform and opening up, the vast numbers of public security cadres and police have inherited and developed the glorious tradition and fine style of the public security front and conscientiously resisted the corrosive influence of the decadent bourgeois ideology. Large numbers of outstanding personnel who are performing their official duties honestly have emerged. For example, Comrade Chen Shanmin, director of the Fuzhou Railway Station police substation of the Fujian Railway Public Security Subbureau, a communist party member, and a national-level first-class hero on the public security front, has since 1980 rejected bribery with cash, gold, tape-recorders, and valuable medicinal herbs on 136 occasions. The total value of the bribery reached more than 63,000 yuan. He is an outstanding representative of the public security cadres and police who are honestly performing their official duties. According to incomplete statistics, bribery was rejected by more than 719,000 public security cadres and police last year.

However, over the past few years, a very small number of cadres and police have disregarded the laws of our country and have taken advantage of their power to take graft and bribes and extort money from people. Some of their cases are really shocking. In 1989, some 171 law-breaking economic cases were discovered within the public security organs of our country, which involved 186 cadres and police.

Hu Zhiguang pointed out that some main expressions of the phenomenon of corruption in the contingent of public security personnel are: 1. To take advantage of the power of examining and approving exit documents and handling affairs concerning residence registration and vehicle license to take bribes and extort money. 2. To take advantage of the power of handling criminal and security cases and guarding prisoners to take bribes and bend the law. 3. In some places and some grass-roots units, the police-civilian relations have been damaged due to indiscriminately imposing fines and collecting fees. **Building of a Clean Government Brooks No Delay**

Hu Zhiguang said: "At present, the key to doing a good job in the building of a clean and honest contingent of public security personnel is to deepen the people's understanding, especially the leading cadres' understanding, of this work, so that they can fully recognize its importance, imperativeness, and long-term nature and really do a good job in this respect."

The public security personnel are working in various areas. They have extensive relations with the masses and are important links between the party, the government, and the people. The public security organs are important organs to enforce the law. The people have entrusted in these organs the power which is closely related with their own interests. When the public security cadre and police are performing their official duties honestly, handling affairs impartially, and serving the people wholeheartedly, the masses of people will surely trust and support the party and the government; if the public security

cadres and police are taking advantage of their power to seek private interests, take bribes, and bend the law and turning their right to defend the people into a power to harm the people, they will directly damage the prestige of the party and the government. Especially, under the new situation of reform and opening up, the struggle against corruption is sharp and serious. The underworld social force both inside and outside are also trying a thousand and one ways to corrode our public security cadres and police in order to escape punishment. Therefore, we must heighten our vigilance against this.

Hu Zhiguang emphasized that the key to doing a good job in building a clean and honest contingent of public security workers lies in the leaders. The leading cadres must set a good example in this respect and perform their official duties honestly. This is the prerequisite for doing a good job in this field. Meanwhile, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the system of leading cadres assuming full responsibility in building clean government. The leaders of those units which have comparatively more problems of violating law and discipline will be investigated and fixed the responsibility for those problems if they have taken a laissez-faire attitude toward the problems.

In order to build a clean and honest contingent of public security personnel, it is necessary to grasp the following three tasks at the same time: ideological education, investigating and handling cases, and working out necessary rules and regulations. Hu Zhiguang said that it is first necessary to commend the advanced individuals who have honestly performed their official duties and enforced the law impartially. At the same time, it is necessary to conscientiously investigate and handle the cases of violating laws and discipline. Especially, the big cases must be handled immediately after they are discovered. The reports from the masses against crime must be dealt with seriously. Building a clean government and strengthening the supervision mechanism is a basic construction to prevent corruption. Most phenomena of corruption have emerged from abusing power. Only when a perfect restriction and supervision mechanism is established can we carry out an effective struggle against corruption and overcome our defects in this struggle. Apart from establishing perfect discipline inspection, supervision, and auditing systems and giving full play to their supervisory roles, the Ministry of Public Security must continue to invite people to act as police discipline inspectors and supervisors and install more telephone hot lines and letter-boxes for people to report against corruption. The people's police must wear emblems when they are on duty, and the police substations must make reports on their work to the masses at regular intervals so as to accept the supervision of the masses. We must strive to reap substantial results in building a clean and honest contingent of public security personnel in the near future.

Difficulties in Census Work Viewed

HK1006080890 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
23 May 90 p 6

[Article by staff reporter Zheng Hongshen (6774 4767 3234): "A Perspective of Difficult Points in Census Work"]

[Text] The question of population is a serious problem facing China now. To have the situation of China's population, marriage, birth, and labor well in hand, to offer reliable information to the party and government to formulate policies, and to promote the building of material and spiritual civilization in China, relevant state departments are now carrying out the fourth national census work. As the census is a work of great significance, it is absolutely necessary to resolve the difficulties and problems in census work. For this reason, this reporter visited the Census Office and other departments under the State Council.

With the development of China's commodity economy in recent years, the floating population has increased drastically. This is the conspicuous feature that makes this census different from the previous three occasions and is also a big difficult point of the current census. For example, the floating population in Guangdong totals over 5 million, of which 1 million are from other provinces. By the end of last year, Shenzhen's registered inhabitants totaled 620,000, but the floating population temporarily residing there totaled 1 million. While tall buildings were erected one after another in Shenzhen, shelters were also built in many localities for the floating population. This state of affairs was also common in Hainan and Fujian. The deserted caves of some mines also became shelters for those who have come to extract mineral resources and wash gravel for gold.

Zhejiang is a province with large numbers of people moving out. The number of people moving out totals 6 million, of which some 2 million stay outside the province for over a year. In Wenling County alone, those engaged in shoe repair, building industry, eye-glasses, bean curd, furniture, and cotton fluffing outside the county total around 100,000. Of this, those moving to other provinces and staying there for over a year account for 80 percent. The people of Yiwu County, known as a town with large numbers of professionals, can be found in all parts of the country. A considerable number of these people do not have a fixed residence. According to statistics by relevant departments, China's floating population staying outside for a relatively long time total tens of millions. For various reasons, many people do not want to accurately report their conditions in the census. This creates great difficulties for census work.

Getting accurate figures on the additional births that are not registered constitutes another difficult point of the current census work. During the third census in 1982, the additional births not registered totaled over 3 million. The question of not undergoing the registration procedures for newly-born babies has been quite serious in recent years. In a national sample survey of 570,000 children conducted

by the State Statistics Bureau in October 1988, 95,000 did not apply for household registration, accounting for 16.67 percent of the total. Zhejiang's Ou Hai County had a population of 517,000. The people who had not registered since 1982 totaled 36,000, accounting for seven percent of the county's population. It has been reported that the additional births not registered in all parts of the country total millions. There are many reasons for those who give birth to additional babies not applying for household registration. First, some people fear that they will be punished for giving birth to additional babies while some cadres intentionally refuse to submit accurate figures or hide the facts to keep their family planning honorary title. Second, the fact that household registration is no longer attractive has led to flagging enthusiasm in applying for household registration. A peasant from Shandong said: "When a baby was born in the past, you could get rationed cloth and grain coupons. When you apply for household registration for a baby now, you get nothing. Moreover, you have to pay scores of yuan every year for the retention fund." Third, there are difficulties in management over household registration of the floating population and their children. For example, when some rural laborers flow to the towns and cities, their rural household registration is actually nominal. However, they cannot register in the urban areas. Thus, they are not under the management of rural or urban areas.

How can we accurately find out the figure of the floating population and the number of additional births? Comrade Shen Yimin, deputy director of the State Council's Census Office and director of the State Statistical Bureau's Population Office, told this reporter that the current task is to do well propaganda work so that the masses can understand the great significance of the census work. We should explain to the masses that the census has nothing to do with levying taxes and fines, and try to dispel their misgivings. To do a good job of the census of the floating population, the departments concerned should carefully investigate and find out the real situation before the census registration, make visits to the shacks, inns, stations, ports, and caves where the floating population dwells, and get firsthand information on their marriages, births, and deaths. In places where there are floating population, the departments concerned should know where they reside and offer the information to the local authorities so that the local departments can do well in counting and registration of the floating population.

In light of relevant stipulations, Comrade Shen Yimin continued, the departments concerned should allow the additional babies who have not been registered to apply for household registration. For the sake of obtaining political honor and material incentives, relevant cadres of some localities deliberately concealed the number of additional births. So long as they accurately submit the true figures in the current census, they should generally not be blamed. If the cadres continue to conceal the figures concerning additional births, they should be sternly punished. Regarding the masses who have given

birth to additional babies and dare not register for fear of being punished, the departments concerned should tell them that it is not correct to give birth to additional babies and it would be a greater mistake to hide the facts. Moreover, the departments should adopt measures to dispel their misgivings and encourage them to report to the authorities. In short, registration of babies born in violation of the plan should be properly handled on the premise of maintaining the basic national policy of family planning and ensuring the stability of planned parenthood work.

Population census is a cause of all the people as well as the responsibility and duty of every citizen. As a citizen, accurately declaring all items of the census so as to ensure the accuracy of the census data constitutes the best support for the census work.

Guangdong To Jam Hong Kong TV Signals

HK1006014490 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 10 Jun 90 p 1

[By Tad Stoner]

[Text] Guangdong Television will boost its broadcasting power in the Pearl River Delta in an effort to jam Hong Kong television signals and prevent them from being picked up in southern China.

The increased output from new transmitters in Guangdong means Chinese state-run television could be picked up in Hong Kong for the first time.

"In the wake of June 4, Chinese authorities are concerned that everyone in the country knows what's going on. There is a general effort to boost the power of all the TV stations across the country in an effort to counter Western overseas media," said a Hong Kong TV executive.

"The acquisition of TV sets throughout southern China, has gone such, much faster than anyone in Beijing ever expected, and they have to do something about it," he said.

The changes may mean the end of Cantonese programme reception in Guangdong from Hong Kong's television stations.

Commercial Radio's Cantonese service, which had a wide audience in Guangzhou, can no longer be received there since switching recently from the AM waveband to the FM waveband. It now has little reach into Guangdong.

In the autumn, Guangzhou Television will open a new transmitting tower, quadrupling its transmission power and doubling its broadcasting radius to 60 kilometres.

The move forms part of a larger plan by which Chinese authorities gradually will bring the province's 177,600 sq km and 59 million people into the "footprint" of the province's 32 broadcasters, 22 of which are TV stations.

Hong Kong broadcasters said last week the expansion had been cleared with local telecommunications authorities. But

the move by Guangzhou Television is seen as part of an effort to keep unwanted information out of the province.

"The Guangzhou expansion is part of the scheme for the whole Pearl River Delta area as China is developing a signal for its own citizens," said a source.

"You'll be able to pick up some of the Pearl River Delta signals in Hong Kong, although not too much. Local broadcasters and the Post Office have discussed the scheme to make sure it doesn't interfere with them and they're all very happy," he said.

"Guangzhou has been under a lot of pressure to find a way to broadcast in such a way as to prevent our signals from broadcasting there.

"They may actually change the frequencies to interfere with our signal in the Pearl River Delta, and while that wouldn't necessarily interfere with signals in Hong Kong, there has been quite a concern in south China."

A technical engineer at Guangzhou TV, Mr Wu Qing, said last week that the station's new broadcasting tower would enter service in October or November, and that the two-year-old station had long planned the expansion.

"It shouldn't interfere with Hong Kong reception, because it's only 60 kilometres" he said, but was unable to comment on wider plans for the delta area.

A telecommunications engineer in the Hong Kong Post Office said that one of the intentions of Guangdong's Channel 14, whose frequency is slotted between TVB Jade and TVB Pearl, was to disrupt Hong Kong transmissions.

Another source said, however, that the single channel was no longer enough to prevent reception of Hong Kong signals in the delta.

Meanwhile, the efforts of Telefusao de Macao [TdM] to beam its signal into Hong Kong appeared doomed when Government officials said last week that the proposal was unacceptable.

"It's pretty clear cut, actually," said Deputy Secretary for Broadcasting and Entertainment, Mrs Rachael Cartland.

"We regulate our broadcasters very carefully at 10 kilowatts. We control them so they're at a strength to reach their own audience in Hong Kong, and the overspill is incidental," she said.

International telecommunications regulations state that cross-border broadcasting is acceptable if accidental, but that intentional overspill is not. The Hong Kong Government has decided that TdM's efforts to transmit to the territory are intentional overspill.

"What rules are we playing by?" Mrs Cartland said.

"We think everyone on the block should play by the same ones, and, frankly, I rather doubt we will be able to resolve the problem."

Protection Committees for Minors Established

OW0906012090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1017 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA)—Protection committees for minors have been established in all of Beijing's 18 districts and counties and in some neighborhoods and towns.

The committees are legal organizations formed by representatives of the municipal government, judicial departments, the women's federation, the youth federation and trade unions.

Yao Wang, vice-chairman of the Municipal Protection Committee for Minors, told the ongoing session of the municipal people's congress here today that since the "provisions on the protection of minors in Beijing" went into force on January 1, 1989, a good start has been made in the protection work.

Through the media and widespread propaganda activities, including free legal advice for youngsters, the people's awareness of the need to protect children under the age of 16 and the ability of youngsters to protect and educate themselves has been enhanced, he said.

Over the past year, Yao said, over 100 cases involving the infringement of the rights and interests of youngsters have been reported to protection committees.

In addition to current affairs studies for high school students and family education radio programs, the protection committees have organized special film shows for young students, and set up special classes for the mentally retarded at over 50 elementary schools over the past year.

A Sunday family education consultancy hotline and a pupil's hotline have been opened and more than 20 labor centers have been set up in the city's suburbs to ensure that the students have opportunities for social experience and labor.

"All these efforts have been welcomed by parents," Yao noted.

As teachers and parents differ in their understanding of the term "physical punishment," Yao said, it was necessary to work out detailed regulations to ensure the implementation of the provisions.

A resolution adopted at the session urges families, schools and society to join efforts to combat unhealthy TV ads and films and educate children with patriotism and legal knowledge to ensure proper development.

Military

Army's Relations With Civilians, Part 8

HK0906042890 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
22 May 90 p 1

[Article by JIEFANGJUN BAO special commentator: "Preserve and Carry Forward the Fine Internal and External Relations—Discussing Our Army's Political Construction, Part VIII"]

[Text] Adhering to the principle of unity between officers and men and unity between the Army and the people, and maintaining and developing fine internal and external relations, is of great significance for strengthening our Army's political construction, increasing our Army's rallying force and combat effectiveness, and promoting a high degree of stability in the Army and stability and unity in society.

The unity between officers and men and the unity between the Army and the people represent a great creation of our party in the building of a people's army according to the Marxist concept of historical materialism, and also represent the distinct characteristic of our Army and the essential difference between our Army and all armies of the exploiting classes. Our Army can maintain unity between officers and men and unity between the Army and the people because our troops come from the people and serve the people and because officers and men, as well as the Army and the people, share the same revolutionary objective. Relations between officers and men and between the Army and the people are built on the basis of the common ideal and the common interests, so they cherish brotherly affection for each other, and their unity is as solid as a rock. In the past more than 60 years, relying on the great strength deriving from the unity between officers and men and between the troops and the people, our Army overcame innumerable difficulties, defeated strong enemies, created all kinds of miracles, and successfully fulfilled the great missions in various stages of China's revolution. Unity between officers and men and between the troops and the people constitutes the foundation for our Army's victories, represents our Army's superiority, and must be always dearly cherished by us.

Adhering to the principle of unity between officers and men and between the troops and the people is an indispensable component part of our Army's political construction that we should now strengthen. In the early period of our Army, Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the old generation attached great importance to the unity between officers and men and between the troops and the civilian masses and stressed that the troops must cherish and protect the people's interests. This was taken as "an extremely important and outstanding thing" for fundamentally distinguishing our Army from the old armies of the exploiting classes and as a basic principle for the building of our Army. In 1937, Comrade Mao Zedong officially stipulated that unity

between officers and men and between the troops and the people be a principle in the Army's political work, and then formulated and improved a series of basic systems for the Army's political work according to this principle. All this was of epoch-making revolutionary significance in the course of our Army's growth. Unity between officers and men and between the troops and the people is required by our Army's character and purpose. Only when there was unity between officers and men could soldiers be turned from mercenaries in the old armies into masters of the new army and could ours become a people's army with a strong rallying force and high combat effectiveness. Only when there was unity between the troops and the people would the people treat soldiers as their own children and brothers and always care for, cherish, and support the troops and could the Army become an impregnable great wall of iron. An ancient thinker said: "Favorable geographical position is more important than timeliness, but the support of the people and the unity and coordination within one's own ranks is the most important factor for victory." The fundamental way to achieve "support of the people and the unity and coordination within our own ranks" is to pursue the principle of unity between officers and men and between the troops and the people, and to maintain and develop fine internal and external relations in light of the requirement of the character and purpose of the people's army. Obviously, the properly handling of issues in this regard is of great importance in the Army's political construction.

The general state of internal and external relations of our Army is always good. But we should also notice that in a long period of peacetime, officers and men did not often fight together and share a common destiny as they did in the years of war. Moreover, some grass-roots officers did not have a good knowledge about our Army's fine tradition and lacked experience in commanding the troops. Therefore, some new problems appeared in officer-soldier relations, and we must not neglect these problems. Now, the domestic and foreign hostile forces are pursuing the "peaceful evolution" strategy and are trying hard to seek "crevices" in our ranks in an attempt to sabotage our fine relations between officers and men and between the troops and the people. In these circumstances, adhering to the principle of unity between officers and men and between the troops and the people and maintaining and developing fine internal and external relations is certainly of special importance.

Our Army is an armed group for carrying out revolutionary political tasks, so when handling affairs concerning internal relations, we must give consideration to politics, the principles, and discipline. By giving consideration to politics, we mean that we should observe things from the standpoint of the party, the state, and the people. The handling of affairs should be favorable to the consolidation of unity between superiors and subordinates, to the maintenance of a high degree of centralization in the Army, and to the country's long-lasting stability and order. When dealing with contradictions,

we should be good at giving systematic guidance and be patient in convincing people by reasoning, thus arousing people's consciousness and consolidating unity. By giving consideration to the principles, we mean that we should adhere to the principle that officers and men have completely equal political rights and the constant principle of respecting officers and cherishing soldiers, and should follow the new-type norms for forming comradesly interpersonal relations in socialist society. Officers should cherish their men and treat them as blood brothers, respect the human dignity of the soldiers, safeguard the soldiers' legitimate rights as prescribed by the rules and regulations, understand the soldiers' reasonable desire to acquire knowledge and ability, and try by every possible means to create favorable conditions for them to make progress and grow up. Soldiers should respect their commanding officers as their seniors, resolutely obey officers' orders, consciously safeguard the authority of the officers, understand their difficulties in commanding the troops, and work with one heart and one mind with the officers to fulfill the tasks. The principle of commodity exchange must not be introduced to the Army's internal relations, and the principles, honor, and human dignity must not be turned into commodities. The political principles must not be replaced by personal relations; party spirit must not be replaced by personal connections; and the policies must not be replaced by personal feelings. Cadres must be impartial and must adhere to the rules when dealing with affairs concerning soldiers' personal interests, such as the admission to the party, the enrollment by colleges and military academies, the status of professional noncommissioned officers, and the approval of home leave. By giving consideration to discipline, we mean that affairs concerning the Army's internal relations must be handled strictly according to the rules and regulations of the Army. The "Eight Prohibitions" should be continuously enforced in order to further consolidate unity between officers and men. Both officers and men should more earnestly study, carry forward democracy in the three main fields, enliven the normal democratic activities, overcome the tendency of ultra-democracy, and fully carry forward and develop our Army's fine tradition of respecting officers and cherishing soldiers.

To maintain close relations between the Army and the civilian government and between the troops and the people, an important point is to respect each other, understand each other, and support each other. Our troops should constantly believe in, rely on, and love the broad masses of people. The experience of many units shows that if the troops regard the people as their parents, then the people will certainly regard officers and men as blood relatives. Our troops must adopt a correct attitude and respect the leadership of local party committees and governments, actively soliciting support for the military work from local party committees and governments. All officers and men should exemplarily abide by the policies and decrees laid down by the state and the local governments and warmly support local reform and construction. The military side should set

strict demands on itself when dealing with contradictions and disputes appearing in the adjustment of interest relations between the military and civilian institutions, show understanding for the difficulties of the civilian institutions and the masses, and take the initiative in settling disputes through consultation with local party committees and governments in order to maintain unity between the Army and the government and between the troops and the people. The troops should constantly support local governments and cherish the local people, carry out the activities of jointly building spiritual civilization with local people, actively participate in voluntary work, and give assistance to the state's key construction projects. When natural disasters occur, the troops will be sent to carry out urgent, difficult, and dangerous tasks for rescuing the lives and property of the people and the property of the state. The military units should actively cooperate with local governments in conducting national defense education among the entire people in order to strengthen their sense of national defense and their sense of responsibility for national security and development. It should be particularly stressed that ours is a multi-nationality country, and many military units are stationed in areas inhabited by minority nationalities. So maintaining and developing good relations with the local masses of minority nationalities is a major aspect of improving relations between the troops and the people. Officers and soldiers should keep a high sense of political responsibility, always attach importance to the maintenance of nationality unity, exemplarily carry out the party's nationality policy, respect the religious belief and popular customs and habit of various nationalities, and consistently act with a selfless and dedicating spirit to make contributions to the consolidation and development of nationality unity.

Leaders and leading units at all levels shoulder major responsibility for the maintenance and development of good internal and external relations. Leaders should often go down to grass-roots units to help grass-roots cadres solve new problems in relations between officers and men and do solid work. They should take the lead in honestly performing their duties. They should always give consideration to the benefit of the companies and the well-being of soldiers, serve the grass-roots units and soldiers wholeheartedly. It is difficult for soldiers in some companies to see movies, to obtain books and newspapers, to seek drinking water, to find bathing places, or to cure illnesses. Leaders should feel it urgent to solve these problems and take positive action. They should have a strong sense of responsibility for settling these problems one after another by doing solid work and should feel it hard to eat and sleep if these problems are not settled. They should often take the initiative in maintaining close contacts with local party and government leaders, often exchange information, and promptly settle problems in relations between the Army and the local governments and between the troops and the people. Provincial military districts have more work

relations with local governments and civilian institutions, so they should play a better role in keeping close ties between the Army and the government and between the troops and the local people. Practice shows that as long as we all work with one heart and one mind at all levels from top to bottom and ensure proper internal and external cooperation, the principle of unity between officers and men and between the troops and the people will be more effectively implemented under the new historical conditions, our Army's internal and external relations will become closer, and the affairs of the Army and the state will be handled more successfully.

Editor Notes Republishing of Red Army Song

HK0806070790 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
18 May 90 p 1

[“Editor's Note on Republication of the Song of ‘Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention’”]

[Excerpts] Editor's Note: In compliance with the instructions of the leading comrades of the Military Commission, today this newspaper republished the Song of “Three Main Rules and Eight Points for Attention.” The words of the song, which was composed during the Red Army years, are easy to bear in mind, and its tune is sonorous and forceful. It is a song of discipline, of unity, and of cherishing the people. In those war-ridden years, the song accompanied officers and men of the whole Army across 10,000 crags and torrents, encouraging our Army to establish ties with the masses of people as close as fish and water. Hence, iron discipline was formed and victories were won one after another. Today, in a new historical period, we should still loudly sing the song so as to boost our morale and inspire our fighting will. More importantly, we should act as required by the words of the song, heighten our sense of revolutionary discipline, further strengthen the Army's internal and external unity, and accelerate the building of our Army into a revolutionary, modern, and regular Army [end editor's note].

Economic & Agricultural

End to Local Trade Protectionism Sought

HK0906003690 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
9 Jun 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Xia Liangjun]

[Text] Provincial authorities are urging an end to “local protectionism.” The idea is to promote inter-provincial trade and invigorate the domestic market—which is struggling to emerge from a 10-month slump.

Commerce Minister Hu Ping said he hoped that provincial officials would learn from the Beijing municipal government. Authorities there recently announced that commercial departments in the capital must bypass local goods that are substandard or high-priced if better and cheaper products from other parts of the country are available.

Officials from the Ministry of Commerce said yesterday in Beijing that many local governments have erected barriers to goods manufactured in other parts of the country.

"Local protectionism has become more and more serious" the officials noted.

"It will not aid the current market," they said. "In the long run it will harm the country's industrial structures as a whole."

In recent years, local protectionism has escalated throughout China because of the slow market.

In the past, the officials said, local governments prevented raw materials such as cotton, wool, silkworm cocoon or coal from moving out of their own regions in an effort to guarantee the supply of raw materials for their industries.

But now, such restrictions have been extended to daily-use or light industry products.

Restrictions

In order to protect local industry from closing or bankruptcy, some local governments restrict the import of goods from outside their area, in an effort, they say, to keep shoddy goods out.

Through subsidies and tax exemptions they protect locally manufactured items.

And local governments even force stores to purchase local substandard products.

"These local governments always employ administrative measures to prop up local industry," the officials said, adding that this in fact protects substandard and costly goods.

Local protectionism seems much more serious in Northeast and Northwest China than in the developed Eastern area.

Shanghai officials have complained about provinces and autonomous regions imposing restrictions on outside goods to protect local manufactures which could not compete with them.

A report in Wednesday's PEOPLE'S DAILY urges the abandonment of local protectionism, pointing out that such practices run counter to reform efforts and violate the law of China's commodity economy.

Ministry Urges More Local Grain Purchases

HK1106034890 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
11 Jun 90 p 3

[By staff reporter Xie Liangjun]

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce has decided to commend 100 grain purchasing units at the county level or below and 100 workers in the front in a nationwide effort

to urge and encourage local commercial authorities to purchase as much grain from summer crops as possible.

Vice-Minister He Jihai said at a press conference yesterday in Beijing that the hard work of these rural units had played an important role in supporting agricultural production, stabilizing the grain market and developing the national economy.

Zheng Zhixun, director of the grain management department under the ministry, said at the same press conference that last year, China's commercial departments purchased a record 100 billion kilograms of grain from China's 800 million farmers.

He praised the country's three million grain purchasing workers for their efforts in urging farmers to sell as much fine grain as possible to the State and persuade them to understand the State's difficulties.

"They had done the work well last year, although they always had to face many problems such as tight purchasing funds, natural disasters and big gaps between contracted and market prices," the official said.

He said that unless sudden natural catastrophes hit within the next few days, China could expect to reap a bumper summer harvest.

According to sources with the agriculture department of the State Statistical Bureau, the summer grain output this year is expected to increase 3 per cent over last year due to the record large summer crop acreages, which number about 600,000 hectares more than last year.

Last year, the ministry praised 100 advanced counties for their grain production and 100 model farmers who sold the most grain to the State.

Agricultural Models Commended for Contributions

HK1106034790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
27 May 90 p 5

["Commentator's Article": "Scale Another New Summit"]

[Text] Recently in Beijing, more than 500 representatives of the national agricultural model workers received the highest honor that can be conferred on them by the party and the people. This is the glory of the 800 million peasants of our country.

As early as the 1950's, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: Model workers are "the exemplary persons of the Chinese nation, the backbone propelling the victorious advance of the people's cause in all fields of endeavors, the mainstay of the people's government, and the bridge between the people's government and the masses of people." The current activities to select model agricultural workers through public appraisal and comment will surely strengthen the ties between the party and the peasants, and between the government and the peasants, and serve as a wider bridge between the party Central

Committee and governments at various levels on the one hand and the vast rural areas on the other.

The presently chosen national agricultural model workers are advanced models who came into the forefront in the 10 years of reform, and advanced representatives of the rural areas and rural work. Among them there are experts in production who work diligently, pay close attention to science, and take the lead in becoming affluent, exemplary leaders of the rural party organizations at the basic level, and leaders who lead villages and towns to prosperity as a collective. There are also outstanding scientific and technical workers and agricultural educational workers who take root in the rural areas, doing agricultural scientific research and spreading the extensive use of technology, year in and year out, in defiance of difficulty; peasant entrepreneurs who are bold in breaking new ground, good at managing their operations, and correct in their thinking; and representatives of the Army reclamation farm fighters, who have made contributions in constructing and defending the border areas and the soldiers of the People's Liberation Army, who are fighting on the logistic front. Although their work posts and outstanding achievements are different, they have common outstanding characteristics, namely, conscientiously upholding the four cardinal principles, having the courage to persist in reform and opening up to the outside world, having the spirit to continuously blaze new trails, ardently loving agriculture and the country, being ready to make contributions to the state, and unwaveringly adhering to the socialist orientation of becoming prosperous through hard work and becoming prosperous together. All this is worth earnestly studying, not only by the 800 million peasants, but by people throughout the nation.

Agricultural model workers are all good at combining the party's policies with local actual conditions. Thanks to their creative labor and work, the process of reform and socialist modernization in the rural areas has been accelerated. Their practice has once again demonstrated that since the Third Plenary Session of 11th CPC Central Committee, the orientation of rural reforms has been correct, and the same thing goes for the basic principles and policies toward the rural areas. They conform to the productive force level of our countryside at the present stage. This being the case, the current citation of agricultural model workers is, in fact, a reaffirmation of the orientation of rural reforms and existing rural policies. We reassure the broad masses of peasants that the various rural policies that have brought tremendous advantages to the state and substantial benefits to the peasants will not and cannot change.

Agricultural model workers are playing an exemplary role in their own posts. Party organizations and governments at all levels should support, take care of, and cherish them. Model workers are by no means immortal. They are ordinary people who have difficulties and setbacks. Therefore, it is necessary to promptly help them resolve difficulties and dispel worries and create

conditions for them so that they can play a greater role in their ordinary work. It is also our hope that model workers will cherish the honor conferred on them, guard against arrogance and rashness, scale another new summit, influence and unite with people around them by their own exemplary deeds, and make fresh contributions in deepening rural reforms and pushing agriculture to a new, higher plane.

Plan To Raise Funds for Agriculture Developed

OW1006094490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0820 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government is initiating a plan to support agricultural development to cope with the current shortage of funds.

According to Zhou Qingquan, director of the office of the leading group on the comprehensive development of agriculture, the Ministry of Finance alone will allocate 1.5 billion yuan (318 million U.S. dollars) in "primer funds" this year for agricultural development.

The Agricultural Bank of China and local governments will each extend 1.5 billion yuan, he said.

Coupled with the money raised by local farmers, there will be about five to six billion yuan ([figure indistinct] to 1.27 billion U.S. dollars) to pump into agricultural development projects this year, Zhou said.

An official from the Ministry of Agriculture said the central government recently approved two projects in the Yellow River Delta—a 666-hectare rice field and a beef cattle export production base.

The projects, with their fixed three-year time limits, will be expected to repay the money ploughed in by the government once they go into operation.

He said a batch of projects scattered all over the country will go into operation at the end of this year.

Over the next few years, he added, the central government will concentrate more on the plateaus, rather than the plains, of northwest China and the provinces of Yunnan and Guizhou.

These areas, especially the remote regions inhabited by minority nationalities, have been considered impoverished for many years.

Zhou said grain output can be further raised and sideline produce boosted if policies are adopted to bring more wasteland under cultivation and to utilize agrotechnology more widely.

Official statistics show that China still has more than 66 million hectares of low-yield and middle-yield land which badly needs improving.

If such land is improved, Zhou said, China's grain output will rise by 75 million tons each year. There are

435.3 million hectares of wasteland, grassland, hills and marshland awaiting development, he added.

Commentary on Problems Accompanying Harvest

HK0806152890 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 1440 GMT 8 Jun 90

["Commentary" by Tian Hui Ming: "Mixed Results From Bumper Summer Harvest"]

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (HKCNA)—Accompanying the expected bumper harvest this summer will be thorny problems rather than cries of joy.

With yields projected to be up four million tonnes against last year's level which just missed reaching a record level, the traditional twin problems for cereal purchases of terms of sale and storage are simply getting worse.

As the summer harvest yields prepare to go on the market, some peasants still have unsold cereals on hand from the previous harvest. Owing to inadequate capital, the departments concerned usually issue blank vouchers instead of paying cash for cereal purchases. This oft-adopted measure can only generate mistrust of the government.

Jiangxi, a major agricultural province, has a shortfall of RMB 1 billion in cash for the expected RMB 2.3 billion summer harvest. It is most likely that stagnant cereals sales will be repeated again this year.

If prompt purchases cannot be achieved this year, serious consequences will result, say experts, as agricultural encouragement measures will lose their power and the peasants' enthusiasm will be dampened.

Meanwhile, the increasing difficulties of grain storage have already caught the attention of the departments concerned. Nearly 25 billion kg of grains have piled up in open areas as a result of the shortage of storehouses.

The situation of over-storage is common everywhere in the country. All the 183 grain stores in the country's main cereal base of Jianfeng county in Fujian Province, for example, are all full.

The peasants consider the so-called encouragement measures just so much lip-service as a lot of money has been spent on duplication in the construction of hotels while little has been spent on the building of grain stores.

The existence of the twin problems is, according to experts, an abnormal syndrome of the current stage of agricultural development resulting from hindrances in distribution rather than from over supply.

To deal with the syndrome, numerous measures have been suggested. Landlocked Anhui Province has ordered store clearance and cash reserves to avoid price discounting and phony vouchers.

Sichuan, on the other hand, will tighten capital management for cereal purchases. Unauthorized appropriation

for any other purposes will not be allowed and officials found passing phony vouchers will be held responsible administratively.

Meanwhile, the three municipalities of Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, as well as the provinces of Huan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Jiansu, Shandong, Henan and Shaanxi, are building big storehouses.

The storehouses currently under construction will still not meet existing demands and more, including make-shift sheds will be required in the coming Eighth Five Year Plan (1991-1995).

The issues, in addition, have also made the headlines of the local newspapers.

In view of the situation, the peasants have expressed unanimously four wishes: that cereals be purchased with cash rather than with phony vouchers; that more cereals than set by the purchase plan be bought; that there be no price discount and that concrete measures be taken against mongers who disturb the grains market.

Vice Minister on National Greening Program

OW0906010490 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Harbin, June 8 (XINHUA)—China has afforested 31 million hectares of land since the founding of New China in 1949, according to Vice Minister of Forestry Cai Yansong.

Shelterbelts have already been constructed on 26 million hectares of farmland in plains areas. Cai said another 5.33 million hectares of trees will be planted every year.

The "Three-North" afforestation project, begun in 1978, will cover 551 counties in northeast, north and northwest China. The second phase of the project, also called the "Green Great Wall" project, is under way. Plans call for afforestation of more than nine million hectares over 12 years.

Construction of shelterbelts on the upper and middle reaches of the Yangtze River began this year with a project involving 39 counties.

According to Cai, the ministry has worked out a national greening program to create forest coverage of 30 million hectares, plant 6.6 million hectares of fast-growing firewood and raise 30 million hectares of young trees.

Clean Drinking Water Sought for Rural Areas

HK0906003890 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Jun 90 p 3

[By staff reporter Zhu Baoxia]

[Text] The National Patriotic Health Campaign Committee is to continue its rural water improvement project during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995).

The campaign is aimed at providing sanitary drinking water for more than 85 percent of the rural people by the end of 1995, some 13 percent more than the present figure.

In addition, the proportion of rural farmers with facilities for drinking running water will also be raised from the present level of just over 26 percent to 35 percent by 1995 and to 50 percent by 2000.

Zhang Yifang, a committee spokesman, said in an interview with CHINA DAILY that efforts would be made during the coming five years to maintain or improve the quality of existing water supply facilities.

According to Zhang, the committee is to establish rural mass water improvement associations throughout the country to help manage water supply plants and provide instruction and consultation on promotion of water quality.

Zhang said that great achievements have been made during the years since the country made rural water-improvement a priority project in the State's Seventh Five-Year Plan in 1986.

By the end of last year, drinking water sanitation had been improved for some 624 million rural people, more than 71 percent of the total rural population.

So far, more than 304,000 rural water supply plants and stations have been set up and have benefited more than 232 million farmers.

Besides, an additional 380 million people, or 44 percent of the total in rural places, can now drink water from hand-pumped wells, improved wells and water cellars, thus ending the need to use natural ground water from lakes, rivers and canals or earth wells for drinking.

This has curbed the incidence of diseases caused by drinking unclean water or by water-borne infection, said Zhang.

Zhang also said that for eight years from 1982 to 1989, more than 8.9 billion yuan (\$1.9 billion) had been spent on the

national project, most of which was accumulated by farmers themselves, making up 44 percent of the total.

Township enterprises invested 25.4 percent and 14.2 percent was given by local governments in subsidies.

The rest was from other departments, international loans as well as donations by some overseas Chinese and individuals.

Artificial Rainfall Work Expands in North China

*OW0906142090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1344 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] Shijiazhuang, June 9 (XINHUA)—Hebei Province has carried out four operations for creating artificial rainfall since mid-April, according to a local official.

You Jingyan, deputy director of the provincial meteorological bureau, said that artificial rain has become an important factor in alleviating drought.

The provincial government has earmarked one million yuan for artificial rainfall operations and plans to get one billion tons of water from such operations this year.

You said that precipitation in Hebei Province has shrunk by 30 percent in the last decade compared with the 1950s, and the drought-affected area has expanded from 315,000 ha to 1.9 million ha. In addition, the water table is dropping by 0.6 m a year.

Other provinces and regions in north China face similar problems so the state has set up a special agency to coordinate the artificial rainfall work.

You said that the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Shandong Province and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region have achieved good results from creating artificial rainfall or snow.

The current method used is to spread dry ice over thick cloud formations from aircraft.

East Region

Fujian Army Relations Conference Concludes

HK0906033290 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] The Fujian provincial conference on commending advanced units and individuals that have excelled in work of promoting good relations between the Army and people successfully concluded in Fuzhou today.

A total of 115 advanced units and 112 advanced individuals were commended at the conference.

(Yu Jiuzhou), deputy political commissar of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] Nanjing Military Region, Fan Baojun, vice minister of the Chinese Ministry of Civil Affairs, and Yu Yongbo, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, delivered speeches respectively at the closing ceremony of the conference, extending regards to all the advanced units and advanced individuals commended at the conference, heart-felt thanks to all the party and government organs and the broad masses that have shown great concern for and given unreserved support to the work of promoting good relations between the Army and people, and appreciation to all the PLA troops and armed police forces stationed in Fujian.

In their speeches, all the aforementioned leaders spoke highly of the achievements scored by Fujian Province in her work of supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to the revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, supporting the government, and cherishing the people and her work of promoting good relations between the Army and people and between the Army and government.

All the leaders expressed the hope that all the PLA officers and soldiers and all the armed police officers and armed policemen stationed in Fujian and all the Fujian people will make persistent efforts to sum up and enrich their experiences in carrying out the work of supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to the revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, supporting the government, and cherishing the people, further strengthen unity between the Army and people, further push ahead with both socialist spiritual civilization building and socialist material civilization building in Fujian, and speed up revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of all the PLA troops and armed police forces stationed in Fujian.

Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a concluding speech at the closing ceremony of the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Guangyi recalled the history of Fujian's work of supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to the revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, supporting the government, and cherishing the people.

Comrade Chen Guangyi pointed out that in the great practice of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Fujian people have come to realize that without the

PLA troops and armed police forces defending Fujian's coastal lines and safeguarding Fujian's social order, it would have been impossible for Fujian to have made so much progress in her socialist construction. Without the active participation and support of the PLA troops stationed in Fujian, it would have been impossible for Fujian to have made so much headway with her reform, opening up to the outside world, and economic construction.

Comrade Chen Guangyi called on all the Fujian people to continue to develop their glorious tradition of loving the motherland and supporting the Army, further promoting the work of supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to the revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, supporting the government, and cherishing the people.

Comrade Chen Guangyi also put forward the following new tasks for Fujian to accomplish in her work of supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to the revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, supporting the government, and cherishing the people in the second half of this year:

1. To deepen and heighten people's understanding of the importance of the work of supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to the revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, supporting the government, and cherishing the people, make persistent efforts to safeguard unity between Army and government and between the Army and people, inherit and develop all Fujian's glorious traditions in this regard, and more extensively carry out activities of supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to the revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, supporting the government, and cherishing the people.

2. To constantly enrich the contents of the work of supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, supporting the government, and cherishing the people with a view to pushing ahead with Fujian's reform, opening up to the outside world, and economic construction.

3. To strive to open up new vistas for Fujian's work of supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, supporting the government, cherishing the people, heightening the political consciousness of the broad masses of the young people by strengthening education on national interests among them, organically integrate economic development with national defense, simultaneously promote the development of local areas and military troops, and strengthen contacts and links between local areas and military troops.

4. To further strengthen leadership over the work of supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, supporting the government, and cherishing the people, making appraisal of cadres in the work of supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to the revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, supporting the government, and cherishing the people, and establish a responsibility system aimed at promoting the work at all levels in Fujian.

Jiang Chunyun Attends Opening of University

*SK1006131890 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Jun 90*

[Text] On the morning of 6 June, the Lianhe University in Jinan City sponsored a meeting in celebration of its founding. Attending the meeting to extend congratulations on the occasion were leading comrades from the provincial and city level organs, including Jiang Chunyun, Miao Fenglin, He Guoqiang, Song Fatang, and Zhai Yongbo.

With the approval issued by the State Education Commission on 8 November 1989, the Jinan teachers junior college and the Jinan vocational college were merged into a general university with a comprehensive nature. The university has the four colleges of liberal arts, sciences, engineering, and finance and economics; as well as 12 departments with 25 specialties.

During the meeting, the leading comrades of the provincial and city level organs delivered speeches in which they encouraged the broad masses of teachers, students, staff members, and workers to make contributions to building up a socialist university and training new successors with four haves.

Participates in Wheat Harvest

*SK1006121690 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] The south wind is blowing at night and the wheat has ripened. The vast land of Shandong has ushered in the first harvesting season in the 1990's. [passage omitted]

As proposed by Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, early on the morning of 7 June, a support-agriculture work team formed by responsible comrades of the province and Jinan City went to the suburban areas in the provincial capital in three subgroups. Jiang Chunyun, He Guoqiang, Ma Zhongcai, and others went to (Liangmanger) Village in (Licheng) District by van. This year's wheat growing situation is good said Jiang Chunyun. He took the lead in walking toward the wheat field. He greeted peasants who were harvesting wheat as he took the lead in reaping wheat with a sickle. (Wang Zhenyun), female owner of a responsibility field, upon learning that the one leading people to help her harvest the wheat was a secretary of the provincial party committee, hastened to step forward to thank the party committee secretary for his concern. She did not know what to say after uttering the words of thanks to the leader. Jiang Chunyun said smilingly to (Wang Zhenyun): Don't call me leader. We are all common people. We ought to take part in some farming work so as to experience peasants' hard work. After saying this, he continued his harvesting work with a sickle.

During recess in the field, Jiang Chunyun, He Guoqiang, and Ma Zhongcai sat down in the wheat field to drink tea and chat with cadres and villagers who came near him. On hearing that (Lianmanger) Village had strengthened

the service of village-level organs, carried out plowing and sowing operations in a unified manner, reaped a bumper harvest, and developed industrial and sideline occupations for several years, Jiang Chunyun grinned with delight and said: This is the advantage of socialism. We will be happy also when peasants become rich. Over the past few years, cadres have paid fewer visits to the grass roots and spent little time taking part in labor. In the future, we must consider systematically urging cadres to take part in production labor and should persist in implementing it.

Ma Zhongchen, Miao Fenglin, Li Chunting, and Tan Fude also led more than 20 provincial and Jinan City office cadres to Changqing County to work enthusiastically in the wheat field. [passage omitted]

Li Zemin on Better Ideological, Propaganda Work

*OW1006120690 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 7 Jun 90*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Li Zemin, secretary of the provincial party committee; Deputy Secretary Liu Feng; and Sun Jiaxian, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and head of its Propaganda Department; called on comrades attending a provincial conference of heads of city, prefectural, and county propaganda departments. At a forum with the conference participants, they discussed ways to strengthen ideological and propaganda work under the present circumstances. The provincial leaders urged comrades on the propaganda front to fully understand their historical mission and glorious duty and do all they can to create a good political environment and shape public opinion for stabilizing the general situation and bringing about sound growth of the economy.

The forum was presided over by Sun Jiaxian. At the forum, participants aired views freely, suggesting that party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over propaganda work and the building of spiritual civilization.

Li Zemin addressed the forum. He said: The propaganda departments of party committees at all levels in our province have efficiently implemented the guidelines of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee. Their work has yielded results. As a whole, ideological and political work has taken a favorable turn. A change has taken place in practice in recent years of overemphasizing economic work to the neglect of ideological-political work. We should know that the negative consequences caused by the rampancy of bourgeois liberalization as well as the negative influence brought about by our negligence of ideological-political work in recent years cannot be eliminated in a short time. Party committees at all levels, including propaganda department cadres, must continue to work hard.

Li Zemin said: Under the present circumstances, propaganda work should emphasize stability and arousing work enthusiasm. Keeping in mind "one center and two

basic points," propaganda work should service the tasks of stabilizing the general situation, developing the economy, strengthening party building, building a clean and honest government, and enhancing the building of democracy, the legal system, and spiritual civilization. Political stability concerns the overall situation, whereas economic stability constitutes the foundation. Therefore, we must do everything possible to create a good political environment; shape public opinion; advance the work of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform; and bringing about appropriate economic growth in our province on the basis of readjusting the structure and raising efficiency. This is the most important part of the province's work. It is necessary to carry out forceful, effective ideological-political work among staff members and workers in order to enhance their initiative and pluck up their spirit. We should work with one heart and one mind to overcome difficulties and guide the economy onto the path of sound growth. This is an essential task we must carry out at present in order to implement the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and build closer ties between the party and masses. Comrades from propaganda departments should have a good grasp of economic work. They should comprehensively, accurately publicize the party's principles and policies and make contributions to boosting Zhejiang's economy.

Li Zemin also urged party committees at all levels to improve their leadership over propaganda work. The principal leaders of party committees should personally supervise this work, conduct careful studies, and include propaganda work as an important item on their agenda. At the same time, they should pay attention to publicizing the construction of cultural facilities, show concern for and understand propaganda cadres, and really help them solve practical problems and difficulties in their work.

Comrade Liu Feng also spoke at the forum. He urged propaganda cadres to have a stronger sense of their historical mission and their work duties, continue to carry out the party's fine tradition in propaganda work, work hard, and devote themselves to the party's propaganda work. He also called on them to strengthen the study of Marxist theories and continue to upgrade their level of Marxist theories by deepening their studies. He also expressed the hope that propaganda cadres will forge close ties with the masses, go among them in order to understand them, absorb political nutrition from them, raise their level of ideological-political work and understanding of policies, and upgrade the quality of propaganda work in our province.

Central-South Region

Shenzhen Mayor Interviewed on Development Policy
OW1006031390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0123 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Text] Shenzhen, June 10 (XINHUA)—Zheng Liangyu, newly-appointed mayor of Shenzhen, one of China's

pilot special economic zones, has pledged to continue the policy of reform and opening to the outside world.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, Mayor Zheng, 56, said that he feels he is shouldering an important responsibility and has an arduous task to fulfil because he was appointed to the post at a time when the people in Shenzhen are celebrating the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the coastal special economic zone and preparing for a further development of the zone in the next decade.

Meanwhile, he said, he is confident of ushering in new prosperity on the basis of his predecessors' achievements.

He revealed that he will pay special attention to three aspects of his work.

First, Mayor Zheng said he would continue to improve the environment for investment instead of only paying attention to the preferential policies, because, in the eyes of foreign businessmen, the prospects of investment in a place depend on the overall quality of its investment environment.

Therefore, he said, it is necessary to emphasize an all-around improvement of the investment environment.

In the next few years, he explained, efforts must be made to improve the construction of basic facilities such as power plants, waterworks, telecommunications system, harbors, airport, ports, railways and expressways.

Meanwhile, Mayor Zheng said, attention should also be paid to raising the efficiency of government institutions and service organizations so that they can better serve the investors.

Second, the mayor called for efforts to deepen the reform in the special economic zone, noting that the development of Shenzhen stemmed from the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, and its future development will continue to follow that policy.

While continuing to implement the system of enterprise shares and the system of individual contracted management of enterprises, to reform the internal mechanism of enterprise groups, and to establish the system of social insurance undertaken jointly by the government and individuals, the mayor said, it is also necessary to probe for, expand and perfect various policies on bonded areas, set up markets of production means, and expand the zone's commercial agencies abroad so as to make the special zone have a stronger appeal.

Third, Mayor Zheng said, special attention will be paid to two blueprints, namely, the zone's economic development program and overall urban development program.

He said that his predecessors already drew up the two blueprints but it is now time to work out concrete development plans for the next 10 years on the basis of

the blueprints. Only by doing so can the economy of the special zone keep developing continuously and steadily, the mayor stressed.

He said that he has done a monthlong survey of the zone and found that the people of Shenzhen have made brilliant achievements in the past ten years.

Zheng Liangyu noted that in the past decade Shenzhen's GNP has increased at an average rate of 47 percent a year, while its national income rose 46 percent a year. Its total industrial output value rose 69 percent a year, its export volume, 72 percent, and budget revenues, 60 percent.

He said he has been deeply impressed by the high speed of Shenzhen's development, which has not only provided the other parts of the country with valuable experience in the reform and opening to the outside world, but also shown for the others a way of self-development without relying on state investment.

The new mayor, who speaks French and Russian, graduated from the History Department of the People's University of China in Beijing and worked for many years as a teacher and researcher on capitalist countries' economies at Fudan University in Shanghai.

In 1971 he became an official in charge of the management of industrial enterprises in Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province, and was later promoted to the posts of deputy secretary-general of the Suzhou City government, director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Jiangsu provincial government, and secretary of the Communist Party committee of Xuzhou City in northern Jiangsu, which has a population of 7.6 million.

The mayor, a sports fan, has three sons. His wife, Lu Yueli, is now working as a deputy division head under the personnel bureau of the Jiangsu provincial government.

Hunan's Xiong Qingquan Addresses Cadres' Meeting

HK0906010190 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] The three-day Hunan provincial meeting of prefectural directors and city mayors concluded in Changsha on 7 June.

The meeting conscientiously analyzed and studied a series of measures aimed at further pushing ahead with the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform, and at concentrating efforts on economic work; putting an end to market weakness, increasing economic results, and successfully accomplishing this year's tasks.

This year, thanks to the conscientious implementation of the spirit of a series of instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and to the concerted efforts made by the broad masses of cadres and people, Hunan has basically maintained political and social stability; made headway with the campaign

aimed at improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order; and pushed ahead with economic development.

Nevertheless, Hunan is still facing some problems with regard to economic development. These problems include: 1) Market weakness; 2) slow industrial development; 3) poor economic results; 4) lack of funds; 5) increase of loss-making enterprises.

Failure to solve these problems will not only adversely affect Hunan's economic development this year but will also have an unfavorable impact on it next year. In view of this situation, the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and the Hunan Provincial People's Government demanded that all areas make concerted efforts, strengthen cooperation and coordination, and concentrate efforts on strengthening economic work.

Xiong Qingquan, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, and Chen Bangzhu, deputy secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently governor of Hunan Province, delivered important speeches on further improving economic work at the meeting.

In their speeches, the two leaders pointed out that in order to concentrate efforts on strengthening economic work, it is necessary to adopt effective and forceful measures to maintain and promote sustained development of the economy. The two leaders held that market weakness is one of the major factors impairing development at present. In order to put an end to market weakness, it is necessary to properly stimulate consumption, particularly production consumption, and make efforts to guarantee the construction of capital construction and technological transformation projects, including projects producing raw and processed material and other types of infrastructural projects.

The two leaders said that it is also necessary to properly stimulate consumption of both urban and rural residents and relax control of group consumption. To this end, efforts must be made to enable people to understand that proper consumption can stimulate production development, and formulate and implement policies aimed at encouraging people to increase consumption. Except the 29 commodities listed in the state plan, Hunan should lift control on six commodities which are currently under provincial control.

They held that in order to concentrate efforts on strengthening economic work, efforts must also be made to carry out readjustment of product mix with a view to rationalizing fixed assets and tapping the latent potentialities of all the existing enterprises in Hunan.

The two leaders said that the Hunan Provincial People's Government has already set up a leading group to take charge of product mix readjustment work. Therefore, provincial departments and bureaus in charge of economic affairs, and various prefectures and cities must appoint cadres to take charge of product mix readjustment work, formulate short-term and intermediate-term

plans, and study and formulate relevant policies and measures to support and promote the work with a view to pushing ahead with enterprise amalgamation and industrial structure readjustment.

They also emphatically pointed out that blocked circulation is also one of the major factors causing market weakness. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to make redoubled efforts to smooth out circulation channels, increase product marketing, open up new markets, give full scope to the guiding role played by the state-run commerce, invigorate circulation through various channels, remove all barriers obstructing commodity circulation, strengthen cooperation and coordination between industrial, export trade, import trade, and commercial departments with a view to promoting combined operation among these departments so as to enable Hunan to find more domestic and international markets for products.

The two leaders held that banks at all levels should fully develop their specialized role in invigorating circulation and the market. Economic development hinges on reform and opening up to the outside world. Therefore, cadres at all levels must implement to the letter, the CPC's basic line; accomplish the CPC's basic tasks, attain the strategic goals set by the CPC; strive to maintain stability, promote development, and strengthen the sense of urgency and responsibility in doing economic work; and mobilize the broad masses of the people to make concerted efforts to develop socialist productive forces and push ahead with socialist economic construction in Hunan.

North Region

Xing Chongzhi on Learning From Liuzhuang Colliery

SK1006130090 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 28 Apr 90 p 1

[Excerpts] Spring is very much in the air and spring flowers are blossoming. On the morning of 27 April, before the arrival of the "1 May" Labor Day, representatives of some enterprises, colleagues of the press and publication circles, and leading comrades of the province happily gathered together at the meeting hall of the No. 2 printing and dyeing mill of Shijiazhuang City to exchange the experiences in learning from the Liuzhuang Colliery. A ceremony to institute, for the first time, the book entitled "The New Generation Inherits Old Traditions" was held at the same time. This book was edited by the propaganda department of the provincial party committee and published by the publishing house of Hebei University. More than 30 investigation reports, articles, and news reports on the advanced deeds of the Liuzhuang Colliery have comprehensively been collected and published in book form.

This gathering is neither a ceremony nor an ordinary forum. This is another mobilization to have the colliery's experiences take root, sprout, blossom, and produce fruit in Hebei Province.

Since the provincial party committee issued a circular on conscientiously learning from the Liuzhuang Colliery in late February 1990, the province has gradually launched a campaign of "going into action to learn from the Liuzhuang Colliery, stressing traditions and fostering new practices." Some advanced enterprises attempted to find where they themselves lag behind in line with the experiences of the Liuzhuang Colliery. [passage omitted]

Yang Zejiang, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, reviewed the fine traditions created by our party under the leadership of Chairman Mao, and deeply believed that these glorious traditions would certainly be handed down from generation to generation. He said: Now, the party Central Committee has recalled for learning from the Daqing Oil Field, the Iron Man, Lei Feng, and the Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road in order to implement the guidelines of the sixth plenary session. At present, in line with our province's actual conditions, the provincial party committee has called for learning from the experiences of Liuzhuang. Attending to learning from Liuzhuang is a specific measure to implement the guidelines of the sixth plenary session.

After hearing the speeches made by aforementioned comrades, Guo Zhi, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, said with feeling that the Liuzhuang Colliery has inherited our party's fine traditions, embodied the Daqing and Lei Feng spirits, and stood up against the thinking of bourgeois liberalization. The Liuzhuang Colliery itself has adhered to the four cardinal principles. So, we must better popularize its experiences and have them blossom and produce results. His speech was brief and to the point.

The microphone was passed to Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee. He declared first, "I am not going to make a conclusion." His words raised a laugh. Xing Chongzhi said: Why have the experiences of the Liuzhuang Colliery evoked strong repercussions in society and in and outside the province? Because the colliery has the awareness and spirit of the times and reflects the characteristics of a socialist enterprise. There is a word in the colliery. That is: "Cadres are true public servants and workers are masters worthy of the name." This is where the difference between socialist enterprises and capitalist enterprises lies. To further deeply launch the campaign of learning from the experiences of the Liuzhuang Colliery, we should first proceed from the guidelines of the sixth plenary session. In line with the party Central Committee's call on learning from Daqing, the Iron Man, Lei Feng, and the Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road and according to Hebei Province's actual conditions, we should learn from such advanced examples as the Liuzhuang Colliery, the No. 2 printing and dyeing mill of Shijiazhuang City, and the No. 1 pharmaceutical plant of Shijiazhuang City. Second, we

should sincerely and wholeheartedly learn from the experiences but avoid rushing to an uproar. We should learn from Liuzhuang's experiences in the spirit of rectifying the style of work. Through learning from the experiences, we will change our standpoint, strengthen our party spirit, and transform our world outlook. Third, we should persist in and regularize the campaign. According to different actual conditions, units should conscientiously find where they lag behind and grasp their problems. Only by so doing can they ceaselessly make progress and improvement. Fourth, we should pay attention to real results and resolutely overcome the phenomena that cropped up in the previous campaigns of learning from the advanced, such as practicing formalism, employing trickery, and paying lip service. Only by using the spirit of Liuzhuang can we truly gain the spirit of Liuzhuang.

Liu Ronghui, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province, had several points to add. [passage omitted]

Xing Chongzhi Writes on Status of Workers

SK1006121190 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 9 May 90 p 1

[Text] The fifth issue of the journal DANG JIAN [PARTY BUILDING] published by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee opened a special column "on continuous report on the Liuzhuang Coal Mine of Tangshan City." It carried an article by Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, entitled "Respect the Status of Workers as Masters," a long newsletter by reporters of the journal entitled "They Truly Stand at the Fore of the Working Class—A Praise to the Communist Party Members of the Liuzhuang Coal Mine of Tangshan City of Hebei Province," and an article by Liu Shanxiang, secretary of the Tangshan City party committee, on learning from the Liuzhuang Coal Mine.

Integrating theory with practice, Xing Chongzhi's article expounded the status of the working class as masters, pointing out: The status of the working class as masters is decided by the nature of China's socialist system. It is our consistent idea and principle to respect the status of workers as masters and wholeheartedly rely on the working class. Under current circumstances, publicity and popularization of the experiences of Liuzhuang Coal Mine is a very convincing and realistic job for wholehearted reliance on the working class.

How should we respect the status of workers as masters? Xing Chongzhi held that, first, cadres should take the initiative in straightening out the relations between public servants and masters as Liuzhuang coal mine has done; second, the democratic rights of staff members and workers should be guaranteed; and third, the role of trade union organizations should be actively developed. Xing Chongzhi's article also pointed out: The working class should transform the entire society and also transform themselves amid struggles. China's working class is

not only the supporter of reform and opening up and people practicing reform and opening up but also the defender and executor of the four cardinal principles, and a backbone force to maintain social stability. So long as we truly respect the status of workers as masters and enable the working class to conduct study continuously in the practice of reform and opening up, understand the heavy tasks they shoulder and fully develop their historical initiative, we will be able to overcome any difficulties and obstacles and promote the successful progress of the socialist cause.

Commentator on Proposals for Rationalization

SK1006122590 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 2 May 90 p 1

[HEBEI RIBAO commentator's article: "Learn From Zhang Haiting and Deeply Launch the Activities of Making Proposals for Rationalization"]

[Excerpt] The touching deeds of Zhang Haiting, a porter of the Yangdianzi transport station under the Qianan County transport company, who suggested ways and means to solve the problems of "not emptying the empty freight trains" evoked strong repercussions in society recently. A leading comrade of the State Council gave written instructions to departments concerned, urging them to investigate and study Zhang Haiting's proposal for rationalization. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee called on all staff and workers of the province to learn from Zhang Haiting's spirit of being a master of the country, to take Zhang Haiting as a model, and to start a new upsurge of making proposals for rationalization and launching various invention and creation activities.

The activities of making proposals for rationalization and conducting technological transformation, which were springing up vigorously in the 1950's, promoted the restoration of the province's national economy and the successful accomplishment of the First Five-Year Plan. By positively launching the activities of making proposals for rationalization and conducting technological cooperation among the staff and workers in the 1960's, our province effectively conquered the temporary economic difficulties and promoted the restoration and development of the national economy. Since the third session of the 11th party Central Committee, our province has made new progress in the activities of making proposals for rationalization. According to the statistics compiled only from 1985 to 1989, more than 7.4 million people in our province made over 7.08 million proposals for rationalization. Of this, over 3.48 million proposals were adopted and some 2.27 million proposals were applied, saving and creating more than 7 billion yuan of value.

Practice showed that launching the activities of making proposals for rationalization is not only an economic matter but also a political matter. One of the key conditions for making the big flag of socialism fly high against the wind in China is to fully demonstrate that

socialism is superior to the capitalist social system in developing productive forces. However, the key to bringing into play the superiority of the socialist system is to believe and rely on the masses, to fully mobilize all positive factors, and to promote the development of the national economy with the people's wisdom, intelligence, and enthusiasm for construction. Thus, leading comrades are urged to conscientiously pay great attention to the activities of making proposals for rationalization and to effectively and in a timely manner concentrate the broad masses of staff and workers' enthusiasm and creativeness on suggesting ways and means for the country and enterprises. It is certain that adopting and applying the staff and workers' proposals for rationalization should be linked with bonuses according to policies. This is an important guarantee for preserving the staff and workers' enthusiasm and creativeness and constantly launching the activities of making proposals for rationalization. [passage omitted]

Wang Qun Listens to Lecture in Hohhot

SK1006130590 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 1 May 90 p 1

[Excerpts] Upon the invitation of the autonomous regional party committee and the government, the Eren Oil Field's group to report on the situation in learning from Daqing and the Iron Men gave its first public lecture in Hohhot on the afternoon of 30 April to pass on valuable experience to cadres and the masses of various nationalities. The group's experience in carrying forward the Daqing people's dauntless spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and their pioneering spirit of arduous struggle in spite of windy, dusty, and bitter cold weather deeply moved the audience and aroused warm repeated applause.

Listening to the public lecture were leaders of the regional party, government, and military organizations, as well as organizations of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, including Wang Qun, Bu He, Zhang Dinghua, Liu Yunshan, Yang Enbo, Shi Shengrong, Butegeqi, Pei Yingwu, Liu Zuohui, Alatanbulag, and Zhao Zhihao. Also listening to the lecture were Wang Wanli, director of the North China Oil Field Administrative Bureau.

The Eren Oil Field's group to report on the situation in learning from Daqing and the Iron Men is composed of nine comrades. Some of them are iron men fearing neither hardship nor death, while others are models of honesty in three ways and strict in four aspects; still others are living Lei Feng's carrying forward the spirit of the nail. [passage omitted]

Bu He made a speech at the public lecture. On behalf of the regional party committee and the government, he first of all expressed heartfelt thanks to the group for its coming to Hohhot to pass on valuable experience to cadres and the masses of various nationalities!

Bu He said: What has happened since 1988, when the development of the Eren Oil Field formally began, proves that more than 3,000 workers and staff members of the field are a contingent specially capable of fighting. [passage omitted]

Three Inner Mongolia Criminals Executed

SK1006124090 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 4 May 90 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 3 May, the Hohhot City Intermediate People's Court held a public hearing at the Ulanqiate Auditorium to pronounce sentences on Hao Xiaodong, guilty of murder, intentional injury, and (attempted) rape, and two other offenders, and on Wu Qijun and 25 other defendants involving six cases.

The judgment of the Hohhot City Intermediate People's Court stated: Hao Xiaodong, male and 31 years of age, who is guilty of murder, intentional injury, and (attempted) rape, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for the crime of robbery in April 1984. Before he was arrested, he was a prisoner of the Inner Mongolia jail under parole for medical treatment. At about 2200 on 4 April this year, the offender Hao Xiaodong began to harbor evil intentions when he saw Zhang Guo (the victim, female) and her seven-year-old daughter Wang watching the performance of an opera in a performance yard in Hongshankou Village in suburban Hohhot. The offender Hao then went to the ward he stayed in, the Inner Mongolia Tuberculosis Hospital, to get a dagger and returned to the performance yard. When Zhang and her daughter Wang left the performance yard to look for an inn, the offender Hao forced Zhang with his dagger to go to a field 500 meters away from the southwestern part of the village, and attempted to rape her. When Zhang resisted, the offender Hao violently stabbed Zhang dozens of times on her chest, abdomen, and back. Wang was also stabbed on her eyes and abdomen several times violently by the offender Hao when she helped her mother resist. As a result, Zhang died of respiratory system failure due to the rupture, hemorrhage, and atrophy of lungs; and Wang was wounded and disabled because her left eye was punctured and broken. The offender Hao Xiaodong adopted extremely cruel methods to commit murder, intentional injury, and rape during the period of parole for medical treatment, thus committing serious offenses. To maintain public security and ensure the personal safety of citizens, the Hohhot City Intermediate People's Court gave the offender Hao Xiaodong the death penalty and deprivation of political rights for life for the crime of murder, a penalty of life imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for life for the crime of intentional injury, and a penalty of five years imprisonment for the crime of (attempted) rape. Considering these crimes and the remaining penalty for the previous crime, the court decided to execute the death penalty and deprive the offender of the political rights for life. Refusing to accept the judgment, the offender Hao Xiaodong lodged an appeal. After being tried by the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional

Higher People's Court, the appeal was rejected and the original sentence maintained.

After the public hearing, the offender Hao Xiaodong, the offender Xing Liqing, guilty of rape, and the offender Gao Yuehou, guilty of murder, were executed by shooting.

Northwest Region

Yin Kesheng on Learning From Model Workers

HK0906013990 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Excerpt] At a report meeting held in Qinghai Chemical Industry Machinery Plant, Yin Kesheng, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, pointed out that in carrying out activities of learning from Daqing Oil Field and advanced people, energies must mainly be directed to improving work style and solving problems in production.

Comrade Yin Kesheng said that the plant has set a fine example in this regard for other enterprises in Qinghai by successfully fulfilling its production quotas for several years running.

He said that all the enterprises and the broad masses of the staff and workers must mainly learn from the plant in the following respects:

1. To develop a fine and strict work style. Qinghai Chemical Industry Machinery Plant has implemented a strict work post-related responsibility system under which the broad masses of the staff and workers conscientiously carry out their work, and fulfill their production quotas in a down-to-earth manner. This is exactly an embodiment of the Daqing Oil Field Spirit;
2. To maintain lofty ideological and political consciousness. The broad masses of the plant have displayed a lofty spirit. They love the CPC, the socialist motherland, and their enterprise. They work in a down-to-earth manner and serve the people heart and soul;
3. To display a spirit of selfless devotion. The broad masses of the staff and workers at the plant always aim at making greater contributions, use spare time to repair equipment, and reduce energy consumption in every way.

Comrade Yin Kesheng said that so long as all the staff and workers can work in the same way as those at the plant and develop the same spirit of selfless devotion to the CPC and the motherland, Qinghai will certainly be able to overcome currently difficulties; maintain unity among all the staff and workers; eliminate malpractice; and witness a greater industrial development in the foreseeable future. [passage omitted]

Xinjiang Official Urges Maintaining Stability

HK1106072090 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Text] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, while conducting an investigation and study in southern Xinjiang recently, Ismail Amat, vice chairman of the National Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee and minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, repeatedly emphasized that cadres and people of all nationalities should work hard as one, hold aloft the great banner of maintaining the country's reunification and the unity of all our nationalities, unswervingly oppose splittism and turmoil, do their utmost to maintain stability and promote development in southern Xinjiang, and step up in an all-around way socialist construction in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Between 27 May and 8 June, Ismail Amat was conducting an investigation and study in Hotan Prefecture, Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture, and Kashi Prefecture. He fully affirmed what cadres and the masses of the three prefectures had done and achieved in maintaining stability and promoting development. Meanwhile, he delivered an important speech on stability and economic work in southern Xinjiang.

Zhao Yannian, vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and Amudun Niyaz, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, also joined the investigation and study.

Wherever he went, Ismail Amat gave to local cadres and people an account of the situation of unity and stability prevailing in the minority areas of the country and made a profound analysis of why the minority areas in our country could maintain stability and of existing factors of instability. He pointed out: Stability in the minority areas of Xinjiang and stability in the interior of our country is closely related to the stability of the whole country. Maintaining stability, he added, is the common hope and aspiration of the people throughout the entire country and is an overriding task, particularly in the border minority areas. Only in the big family of the motherland can all nationalities make progress and have their own position and dignity. He continued: Those who safeguard the country's reunification and national unity, love the motherland, and love their own nationality should be [words indistinct]. We should love our motherland as we do our mothers and safeguard the great unity of all nationalities as we would our own eyes.

Ismail Amat pointed out: We should maintain stability in the border areas and should unswervingly oppose split and turmoil. The armed counterrevolutionary rebellion stirred up by a handful of national splittists in (Balun) County [passage indistinct].

We should wage resolute struggle against those national splittists and strike severe blows at them, must not be soft on them, and should thoroughly foil their counterrevolutionary schemes.

During the investigation and study, Ismail Amat pointed out that our party has trained a large number of cadres of minority nationalities for many years. They are valuable to our party. We should fully trust and depend on them and give full play to their intelligence and wisdom. Cadres of minority nationalities should have a sound understanding of their mission, work with boldness and utmost effort, and have an even more grave responsibility for promoting the unity and progress of all nationalities and for maintaining stability in the border minority areas. Meanwhile, they should take a clear-cut attitude and an unflinching and unequivocal stand toward the cardinal issue of right and wrong in connection with the country's reunification and the unity of all our nationalities. Cadres of all nationalities, he added, should respect and learn from each other and work hard together.

During the investigation and study, Ismail Amat also pointed out: To maintain stability in the minority areas of Xinjiang, we should arouse the people of all nationalities politically, ideologically, and organizationally. He said that economic stability and development provides a material basis for the equality and unity of all nationalities and for social stability, so vigorous efforts should be made to promote economic and cultural development. The path of carrying out reform, opening up to the outside world, and making the people rich and the country strong is also the path of attaining common prosperity for the people of all nationalities. Prefectures and autonomous prefectures in southern Xinjiang should give full play to their advantages, do their best to carry out reform, and open up to the outside world, and promote economic development and national regeneration. The Han nationality and all other nationalities, and the fairly quickly developed areas and the fairly slowly developed areas should help each other to attain common prosperity. Enterprises run by the state in the minority areas should give consideration to the interests of local minority nationalities and use local abundant resources. The people of all nationalities should also actively support the state's efforts to exploit local resources and run enterprises.

Ismail Amat maintained that party and government organizations at different levels should correctly implement religious policy, strengthen their management over region and [words indistinct]. Citizens of our country enjoy freedom of religious belief, which is protected by the state Constitution. Religious activities should be brought into line with the state law, and lawless religious activities are prohibited. Religious activities should not interfere in the state's administrative affairs, nor should they hinder the administration of justice and the education system. No already-abolished religious privilege should be restored or restored in a disguised way. He hoped religious personages and believers would all strive to be genuine patriots. Religious circles, he added, should cherish patriotism and resolutely oppose all those who engage in the activities of opposing the Communist Party and socialism by means of religion.

Editorial Urges 'Resolutely' Opposing Splittism

OW0906033290 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese
25 Apr 90 p 1

[Editorial: "Resolutely Oppose Splittism"]

[Text] The armed counterrevolutionary rebellion in Baren Township, which was engineered by a small number of people and was aimed at breaking up the unity of the motherland and subverting the people's regime, was quickly quashed. All ethnic people, cadres, militiamen, armed police, and public security forces went through a blood and fire test and demonstrated the powerful strength of interethnic solidarity and military-civilian unity in this fierce class struggle. Following their inevitable logic of "stirring up trouble, failing, stirring up trouble again, failing again, till their own destruction," the small handful of reactionary elements will never elude their fate of destruction and will receive the stern judgment of the people.

The rebellion was short-lived, but the grim thought it left us is like an alarm bell that will sound for a long time.

Since the beginning of this year, the autonomous regional party committee repeatedly stressed that stability is in the overall interests of Xinjiang and is a central task overriding all considerations. It also stressed that the main source of danger undermining stability comes from separatism. The counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in Baren Township taught us a vivid lesson, which proves that separatism indeed exists. This is not fussing over a trifling matter, much less alarmist talk, but a correct analysis and assessment of the situation in Xinjiang.

Since liberation in Xinjiang, the struggle between separation and antiseperation has never ceased; it sometimes rises and sometimes falls. In recent years, under the influence of major international climate and minor domestic climate, the splittist forces colluded with hostile forces abroad and the reactionary ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization at home in a vain attempt to push the Communist Party-led socialist China back to a feudal bourgeois country. The small handful of ring-leaders, who engineered the counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in Baren Township, shouted starkly: "We Do Not Trust Socialism," "We Just Want To Oppose Socialism, and "Religion Should Override Marxism-Leninism," and they even threatened madly to set up a "East Turkstan Republic." All of these fully expose the separatists' real countenances as the commandos of domestic and foreign hostile forces. The reactionary essence of the separatists is to divide the unified motherland, topple the people's regime, and oppose the Communist Party's leadership and socialist system. The struggle between us and the separatists is a class struggle and political struggle, which should on no account be taken lightly.

In order to deceive the ill-informed masses, especially young people who have scanty experience of life, the

small handful of separatists incited religious fanaticism and national hatred. They rejected and adopted a hostile attitude toward other nationalities under a religious banner. This is an important feature of the separatists' conspiratorial activities. It was precisely under the signboard of "revitalizing Islam" and through inciting a so-called "sacred war" to "eliminate heathens" that the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in Baren Township deceived and coerced some masses to make trouble and carry out the rebellion. This is a rather deceitful and provocative trick, which has often complicated our struggle against separatism. Therefore, the cadres and masses of all nationalities should constantly keep a cool head and maintain high vigilance for promptly unmasking the separatists and destroying their sabotage activities in the embryonic stage. We should correctly implement the party's policy on religions, respect and protect the freedom of the people to believe or not to believe in a religion, step up supervision over religious activities and venues, and safeguard the normal order of religions so as not to allow evil persons an opportunity. It is necessary to resolutely expose the conspiratorial activities engineered by a small number of evil people inciting separatism under a religious banner.

We should pay keen attention to policy in the struggle against separatism. It is necessary to clarify that the essence of separatism is to oppose the motherland's unification in a vain attempt to separate Xinjiang from the PRC territory and make it a vassal state of another country. Our struggle against separatism is by no means directed against a nationality or religion. The counterrevolutionary armed rebellion, which has already been put down, clearly shows that advocates of separatism are only a very small handful of people. The overwhelming majority of cadres and people of various nationalities are firmly opposed to separatism and they are the reliable forces of the struggle against separatism. Differences in the nationality or religion issues, even lopsided views, should not be regarded as separatism. So long as such views are not aimed at dividing the motherland's unification and are not against the party and socialist system, they should be regarded as contradictions among the people and should be resolved through study, discussion, propaganda, and education. At present, in conjunction with the activity of national unity education month, it is necessary to publicize in depth the "two inseparable" idea, and effectively

step up the education of the Marxist-Leninist outlook on nationalities and the party's policy toward minority nationalities so as to strengthen national unity.

The counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in Baren Township has taught us, through negative example, that to strengthen construction of grass-roots rural party and government organizations is very important for stabilizing the situation and opposing separatism. The Baren Township incident taught us a penetrating lesson that when the grass-roots party and government organizations are weak and divorced from the masses, socialist grounds will be gradually forfeited and give way to troublemaking by evil elements. Party and government leaders at all levels should draw lessons from this incident and take effective measures to strengthen the construction of party and government organizations and ideological and cultural grounds in rural areas. In combination with studying and implementing the "decision" of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, it is necessary to strengthen the flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses and bring into play the combatant citadel role of grass-roots party organizations and the exemplary vanguard role of Communist Party members. When a job is well done in the work of this aspect, The masses will rally around the party and the separatists will have no place to hide.

The people of all nationalities in Xinjiang are imbued with the glorious historical tradition of safeguarding the motherland's unification and opposing national separatism. The small handful of people who defied the aspirations of the people in instigating separatism ridiculously overrated their strength. However, because class struggle will continue to exist within a certain scope for a long time to come and because foreign hostile forces are stepping up peaceful evolution against socialist China, this dictates that our struggle against separatism will too be a long-term one and may intensify sometimes. The struggle against separatism has not yet ended, although the counterrevolutionary armed rebellion engineered by a very small handful of evil elements in Baren Township was quelled. The cadres and masses of all nationalities should further unite, heighten vigilance, eliminate hidden perils, safeguard Xinjiang's stability, and carry out the struggle against separatism through to the end!

DPP Chairman Invited To Visit Mainland

OW1106112290 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Text] Huang Hsin-chieh, chairman of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party [DPP], will visit the mainland at the invitation of Yang Shang-kun [Yang Shangkun], president of the government there.

Huang told the UNITED DAILY [LIEN HO PAO] Tuesday [5 June] that he would take the trip after the national affairs conference, which he will attend as a DPP representative. The conference is scheduled to open 28 June.

Huang confirmed that Yang's letter of invitation was brought here by (Hsiang Chien-mei), a DPP member of mainland origin who visited his ancestral home in Henan in April.

Huang said he would tell his mainland host not to use force against Taiwan.

Huang said he would also advise Peking's communist leaders to give up their monopoly on power.

Huang said he would tell them Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev has given up one-party dictatorship, and that they should also do likewise.

Taiwan To Revise Laws on Communist Rebellion

OW1006125890 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Speaking at a meeting of the Executive Yuan yesterday [7 June], Premier Hau Pei-tsun instructed relevant departments to complete before next May the revision of the relevant laws concerning the temporary provisions effective during the period of mobilization for the suppression of communist rebellion, in response to President Li Teng-hui's announcement of the plan to end the period of mobilization for the suppression of communist rebellion.

Editorial Report on 4 Jun Tiananmen Anniversary

OW0906042890

[Editorial Report] Several Taiwan newspapers carried editorials on 4 June to mark the first anniversary of the Tiananmen incident on the Chinese mainland, in which a year ago Chinese communist tanks and soldiers armed with machine guns killed hundreds or perhaps thousands of students in and around Tiananmen Square in Peking in a crackdown down on a student-led pro-democracy demonstrations.

CHINA POST published a 350-word editorial entitled "One Year After Tiananmen Square," in which it summed up the Tiananmen incident briefly and noted that "the massacre has certainly highlighted the inhumanity of the communist leadership and the gross abuse of human rights on the Chinese mainland."

Regarding methods of support for China's freedom fighters, the editorial concluded by saying: "We on Taiwan should

indeed offer more help and support for the pro-democracy movement on the mainland. But it is important that our efforts be made systematically and continuously so that they can effectively foster democratization on the mainland," and added that "only when the mainland ceases to be ruled by a small group of selfish and cruel dictators can China become a strong and reunified nation."

CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO also marked the first anniversary of the Tiananmen incident in a 2,100-character editorial, entitled "Democracy and Freedom Are the Only Choice After All—Marking the Anniversary of 4 June." After briefly summing up the student-led pro-democracy movement on the Chinese mainland from 15 April to 4 June last year, the editorial pointed out that the Chinese Communists committed a paramount mistake by using force on the movement. It called on the Chinese Communists "to thoroughly examine and admit their mistakes," adding: "First of all, the Chinese Communists should adopt concrete measures to improve their image." Pointing out that "rigid and dogmatic socialism not only cannot save Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, but also cannot save China," the editorial urged the Chinese Communists "not to use the well-being of the 1.1 billion Chinese as a gambling stake."

In conclusion, the editorial said: "It may not be difficult to overthrow the political power of the Chinese Communists, but war and killing will ensue in the process of overthrowing them. This contravenes the well-being of all Chinese people. Therefore, we are willing to regard the CPC as a political entity and hope that it will adopt measures to achieve a gradual change and improve the human rights and political environment. After all, democracy and freedom are the most reliable and secure road to take. If the Chinese Communists can draw concrete lessons from the 4 June incident, gradually introduce democratic politics, and give the people greater freedom, then the incident is not a mockery to the majority of the Chinese people, but is a turning point for the whole China to march toward progress and modernization."

LIEN HO PAO marked the Tiananmen incident in a 1,500-character editorial, entitled "Mark the Anniversary of the 4 June Tiananmen Incident—Some Advice for the Mainland Democracy-Movement Activists Abroad."

It said the crackdown on unarmed student pro-democracy demonstrators at Tiananmen Square on 4 June last year shocked the world and exposed the "extreme cruelty of the Chinese communist regime." After describing the changes that took place in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in the past year since last June, the editorial pointed out that "in the final analysis, the foundation of the democratic movement, as well as its implementation, must be accomplished on the mainland, and therefore it is very important for the overseas democratic movement to continue the flame of democracy." It urged overseas democratic movement organizations and their activists "to study the standard of democracy and its application" in Western countries.

"to thoroughly examine the failure of the 4 June democratic movement," and "to map out a new concrete strategy." In addition, the editorial urged "civil organizations in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and other countries which support democracy to actively support the development of the overseas democratic movement" and advised "democratic movement activists to establish extensive and sustained ties with democratic movement organizations in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and to learn from their development experiences, particularly their administrative experiences following the collapse of the various communist regimes."

In conclusion, the editorial paid silent tribute to those killed in the 4 June incident and hoped that democratic movement activists who are still in jail will free themselves from slavery at an early date.

Premier Hao Outlines Plan for Public Order

OW1006055790 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Premier Hau Pei-tsun presided over his first meeting on public order yesterday [5 June]. He issued a three-point instruction and an eight-point outline of plans during the meeting. He called on the departments concerned to do their share in implementing the plans in order to thoroughly improve public order as soon as possible. He said: The improvement of public order must be made in observance of the democratic spirit and the law. This way, the people will be able to live and work peacefully, happily, and free from fears.

The national meeting on public order was called by Premier Hao and was held in the Executive Yuan building at 0900 hours yesterday. Present at the three-hour meeting were leaders of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of National Defense, the Council for Agricultural Planning and Development, the National Security Council, the National Police Administration, and other departments concerned.

During the meeting, Premier Hau Pei-tsun first issued the three-point instruction: 1) Since the people are greatly concerned about the deterioration of the social order, all government departments concerned should do away with departmental selfishness, strengthen unity and cooperation, and thoroughly improve public order within the shortest possible time; 2) the government must enable the people to live and work peacefully and happily, be free from fears, and feel that Taiwan is a place good for their living and development; 3) all actions taken to improve the public order must be done in observance of the democratic spirit and the law; and under no circumstances should the basic policy of democracy be violated.

Government Urges PRC To Reconsider Proposals

OW0806184990 Taipei CNA in English 1609 GMT
8 Jun 90

[Text] Taipei, June 8 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] Friday urged communist China to reconsider

Taipei's proposal to establish communication channels between them on an equal basis for the sake of the future of the Chinese people.

President Li Teng-hui had made the proposal in consideration of the interests of the 1.1 billion Chinese on the two sides of the Taiwan straits, Chiao Jen-ho, press secretary of the Presidential Office, told a routine press conference.

"We believe the Chinese Communists will carefully evaluate the proposal. And we hope the Chinese Communists will make a wise and well-intentioned response," Chiao said.

President Li's proposal was "very pragmatic and reasonable," although he did not expect Peking to respond quickly to the proposal, the press secretary said.

Chiao stressed nevertheless that the development of relations across the straits was an "irresistable trend," and that ties were expected to grow gradually over the long run.

President Li declared in his May 20 inauguration speech that if Peking accepted certain conditions, Taipei "would be willing, on a basis of equality, to establish channels of communication and completely open civilian exchanges with the mainland in order to 'lay a foundation of mutual respect, peace and prosperity.'"

The preconditions set by Taipei were that Peking should "recognize the overall world trend and the common hope of all Chinese, implement political democracy and a free economic system, renounce the use of military force in the Taiwan straits and not interfere with our development of foreign relations on the basis of a one-China policy."

"We hope then," Li said, "when the objective conditions are ripe, we will be able to discuss our national unification, based on the common will of the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan straits."

The president's declaration was widely regarded as a major breakthrough in the Republic of China's mainland policy since Taipei had previously ruled out any official contacts with the Chinese Communists under its "three nos" policy of "no contacts, no negotiations and no compromise" with the Peking regime.

Peking, however, rejected the proposal categorically through its official media. Chinese Communist "President" Yang Shang-kun [Yang Shangkun] also reportedly had said during his visit to Argentina last week that Peking wanted to talk with Taipei, but absolutely not on an equal basis.

Commenting on the responses, Chiao said the Chinese communist leadership should understand very clearly the real wishes of the 1.1 billion mainland Chinese people. "The question is whether they are willing to give up their privileges and genuinely take the future of all Chinese people into consideration," he noted.

KMT 'Ready To Compete With' Other Parties*OW0906165590 Taipei CNA in English 1557 GMT
9 Jun 90*

[Text] Makung, Penghu Island, June 9 (CNA)—The ruling Kuomintang [KMT] welcomed all political parties to jointly work for the Republic of China's [ROC] democratic development and was ready to compete with them fairly in winning public support, a KMT official said Saturday.

Chu Chi-ying, director of the KMT Cultural Affairs Department, made his remarks when asked to comment on a plan to form a new political party by legislator Chu Kao-cheng, a maverick of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party who had been suspended party rights because of his defiance of party rules and policy.

The lawmaker announced earlier this week that he planned to form the Chinese Social Democratic Party late this year and boasted that the party expected to win one fourth of the seats at stake in the next general elections.

"Democracy is parallel to party politics," the top KMT official said during a visit to the remote island off west Taiwan coast. "Moreover, everyone is entitled to the freedom to form a party."

Chu also reiterated that the KMT would never waver in its determination to implement democracy on Taiwan.

Official on Industrial Protection Policy*OW0906032990 Taipei CNA in English 0247 GMT
9 Jun 90*

[Text] Taipei, June 9 (CNA)—The government will no longer adopt an industrial protection policy, Economics Minister Vincent Siew said Friday.

Siew's statement indicated that the government would drop its current industrial protection policy for the automobile and motorcycle industries.

Siew cited the information industry to make his case, saying that the Republic of China [ROC], South Korea and Brazil all started to develop the information industry 10 years ago. Brazil adopted a completely protectionist policy; South Korea adopted a quasi-protection strategy; and the ROC gave a free hand to the industry in its development. As a result, Siew said, the ROC information industry took the lead among the three nations and Brazil has not yet been able to export any information industry products.

The example clearly shows that the more protective the policy, the more uncompetitive the product on international markets. This should therefore teach us a lesson, Siew said.

The government has adopted a protectionist policy for the auto industry for over 30 years, but the local auto industry has still not become competitive on international markets, he added.

Legislator To Form New Political Party*OW0906161690 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] Legislator Chu Kao-cheng of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] Wednesday decided to form a new political party. Chu, who has been suspended by the DPP for running for re-election in defiance of the party, made the announcement at a breakfast meeting with seven DPP members from the Legislative Yuan.

Kuomintang legislators Chao Shou-kang, (Yu Yao-ling), (Chen Kui-Miao), (Chou Hsuan), Hung Cheng-nan, and DPP law-maker Lin Cheng-chieh all promised to assist Chu in his efforts.

Chu said that Kuomintang reformers such as Chao Shou-kang and (Yu Yao-ling) may join his party, which he has tentatively named the China Socialist Democratic Party.

According to Chu's calculations, the new party will be able to reduce the ruling Kuomintang's votes by 12 percent, thus cutting the Kuomintang's ballot strength to less than 50 percent for the first time. Chu stressed that the reduction in Kuomintang's ballot strength will force the ruling party to make reforms. Chu has become increasingly disenchanted with the DPP since he [words indistinct] in last December's elections. Chu has been actively seeking the support of medium-sized and small businesses as well as intellectuals in his own political venture.

Civil Servants' PRC Relatives Allowed To Visit*OW0906040990 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jun 90*

[Text] (Liu Peng-chun), deputy director of the Entry and Exit Bureau, Ministry of Interior, has said that from now on, government servants in political, military, and police services may apply on behalf of their blood-related kinsfolk on the mainland to visit their relatives in Taiwan. The duration of visit will be limited to three months, but may be extended if necessary. The deputy director also stressed that military personnel on active duty status refers to career servicemen only and does not include officers and soldiers who perform voluntary military service.

Ministry To Set Up Immigration Administration*OW0906032790 Taipei CNA in English 0250 GMT
9 Jun 90*

[Text] Taipei, June 9 (CNA)—The government was planning to establish an immigration administration under the Interior Ministry, Chien Tai-lang, director of the ministry's Department of Civil Affairs, said Friday.

Interior Minister Hsu Shui-teh had agreed that the proposed administration be charged with four main jobs—immigration affairs, exit and entry, foreign residents in the country, and supervising sea and airports, Chien said.

Chien suggested that the government pass a law governing foreign residents in the country so that "immigration police" would not be needed exclusively for this purpose.

Negotiations With U.S. Over Taxation To Begin

*OW0906034990 Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT
9 Jun 90*

[Text] Washington, June 8 (CNA)—The United States and the Republic of China [ROC] will start formal negotiation for a tax agreement in early July with a view to avoiding double taxation of income in both countries.

The American Institute in Taiwan [AIT] Friday released a statement to announce the forthcoming negotiation in Washington. The Coordination Council for North American Affairs [CCNAA] also confirmed that the negotiation will begin on July 9.

The AIT said in its news release that the purpose of the tax agreement is to avoid double taxation of income in Taiwan and America and to prevent fiscal evasion on such income. It said the negotiation will take into account model agreements developed by the U.S. Treasury Department, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the United Nations. A CCNAA official derided previous press reports in Taipei that the purpose of the tax agreement will be to waive taxation for each other's nationals. Describing the forthcoming agreement an "over-all" tax agreement that covers all kinds of income, including, for example, real estate and alimony, the CCNAA official said its major purpose is to encourage mutual investment between the two countries and promote scientific and technological exchanges, to ensure that the investors receive reasonable treatment in each other's country.

A legal counselor with the International Tax Council of the U.S. Treasury Department said that the tax agreement to be negotiated will not be a formal tax treaty, because of the lack of diplomatic relations between the two countries. It rather will be an agreement under the framework of the Taiwan Relations Act.

She also said the agreement would become effective after the U.S. Congress passes legislation to authorize it. Under the U.S. Constitution, only the Congress has the power to levy tax or change any tax regulations.

BOFT Official on Japanese Trade With Taiwan

*OW1006175190 Taipei CNA in English 1600 GMT
10 Jun 90*

[Text] Taipei, June 10 (CNA)—A spokesman for the Board of Foreign Trade of the Republic of China said Sunday that the Japanese Government must take effective measures to show its sincerity in solving the worsening trade imbalance between the two countries.

He pointed out that Taiwan's trade deficit with Japan had jumped from (\$4,800) million U.S. dollars in 1987 to (\$6,000) U.S. dollars in 1988 and 7,000 U.S. dollars in 1989.

The deficit for 1989 was larger than the combined deficits suffered by South Korea and Red China. Their trade deficit with Japan in 1989 totaled only 3,992 million U.S. dollars and 2,170 million U.S. dollars respectively.

The spokesman said Tokyo should no longer use the lack of diplomatic relations as an excuse to deny Taipei's requests for meaningful trade consultations. The annual East Asia Economic Conference and Sino-Japanese Economic and Trade Conference have long proved to be ineffective in correcting the trade imbalance between the two countries, because their nonbinding conclusions were mostly ignored by Japan, he pointed out.

Japan should send appropriate economic and trade officials to talk face to face with their ROC [Republic of China] counterparts to ensure the effective solution of trade problems between the two countries, the spokesman stressed.

Spokesman Refuses Comment on ROK-USSR Ties

*OW1006055590 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jun 90*

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman (Huang Hsin-pi) yesterday [5 June] refused to make any comment on the forthcoming establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Korea [ROK] and the Soviet Union. He said that the Foreign Ministry is closely watching whether the event will affect the diplomatic relations between the Republic of China [ROC] and the Republic of Korea and will react properly.

Some Foreign Ministry officials pointed out: The forthcoming establishment of ROK-USSR diplomatic relations is great progress in the two countries' long efforts to seek cross recognition. It has already yielded a great impact on the ROC-ROK diplomatic relations. The ROK's next target of diplomatic relations is of course the Chinese Communists. Our country must closely watch and properly react to any contacts between the ROK and the Chinese Communists during the Asian Games.

Economic Competition With ROK Highlighted

*OW0906033090 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 7 Jun 90*

[Text] ROC [Republic of China] officials are worried that if South Korea establishes official diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union or further with communist China, the ROC will likely lose the initiative in economic and trade relations in those areas. The officials indicated South Korea will sign an investment guarantee agreement and other trade accords with the Soviet Union and red China after diplomatic deadlocks are broken. This fact will enormously facilitate Korean friends in doing business with the two communist nations and at the same time threatening to dull the competitive edge ROC traders have in those markets. South Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev met

Monday in San Francisco, the United States. Afterwards, No told the press that Seoul and Moscow have agreed to develop official diplomatic ties.

Economics Minister Meets SRV Official

*OW0906000890 Taipei CNA in English 1546 GMT
8 Jun 90*

[Text] Taipei, June 8 (CNA)—Economics Minister Vincent Siew told a Vietnamese official Friday that Vietnam should solve the problem of visas for Republic of China [ROC] nationals before both countries could discuss investment and other cooperation projects.

The deputy secretary general of Dong Nai Province in southern Vietnam, Pan Van Hyun, exchanged views with Minister Siew on trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Siew also told his guest that Vietnam's responsiveness would determine whether or not the ROC would use its international economic cooperation development fund to help Vietnam develop its economy.

Pan was accompanied by Jui Cheng-kao, chairman of the Sino-Vietnamese Industrial and Commercial Association and a local entrepreneur while visiting Minister Siew.

Jui reiterated that the Vietnamese delegation visiting the ROC had been authorized by the central government in Hanoi to sign aviation, visa processing and industrial zone planning agreements with the ROC.

Two-way trade between the ROC and Vietnam reached 40 million U.S. dollars last year, and the ROC business community believed there was great potential for the development of bilateral trade.

El Salvador's Vice Foreign Minister on Ties

*OW0806234890 Taipei CNA in English 1140 GMT
8 Jun 90*

[Text] Asuncion, June 7 (CNA)—Ricardo Orlando Valdivieso Oriani, vice foreign minister of El Salvador said relations between ROC [Republic of China] and El Salvador are the best and will be further strengthened in the future.

Valdivieso said the ROC is helping his country to construct the edifices of the Foreign Ministry and the Land Bank and to finance a free zone project.

Valdivieso visited ROC last August and gained a very good impression on Taiwan. He said: "I have the pleasure to see the progress of the economy and society of ROC during the past 40 years. I think your country is an example for El Salvador. We could do the same thing if we work hard and give up violence."

Valdivieso is the chief of the delegation of El Salvador who is here for the Twentieth General Assembly of the Organization of the American States.

Panama's Endara Interviewed on Ties With Taiwan

*OW0806235290 Taipei CNA in English 1007 GMT
8 Jun 90*

[Text] Panama City, June 7 (CNA)—Panamanian President Guillermo Endara told CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Thursday that bilateral relations with ROC [Republic of China] are traditional and friendly.

He cited the prospect of good bilateral cooperation in developing an export processing zone in Panama to show how the friendship will grow and strengthen.

President Endara was interviewed by correspondents of the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and CHINA TIMES of the ROC at the presidential office. "We have strong ties with the ROC...the excellent relations are traditional," the president stated.

The Panamanian chief of state said that he did not complain of the assistances that the ROC extended to Panama during the regime of Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, ousted commander-in-chief of Panama's defense forces.

What the ROC Government did was to maintain normal relations with Panama and the Panamanian people, not to help the dictatorship, Endara said, adding that "the ROC never did directly help Noriega."

Referring to his last visit to the ROC, President Endara said that he was deeply impressed by the progress made there. "There is a free and stable society, working so well economically," he indicated. Panama should study the ROC's development experiences, he stressed.

Endara visited the ROC May 19-21, to attend the inauguration of President Li Teng-hui and Vice President Li Yuan-tsu.

On the economic cooperation, Endara said that his government is studying a bill to be sent to the legislature which governs the operation of a projected export processing zone to be developed by the ROC in Panama. The project will contribute to government's efforts to combat the unemployment problem that Panama is facing, he stressed.

Besides, the Panamanian Government is studying changes to the labor law in order to attract more foreign investments.

President Li Greets Panamanian President

*OW0906213090 Taipei CNA in English 1443 GMT
9 Jun 90*

[Text] Taipei, June 9 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui, premier Hau Pei-tsun and Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien Saturday cabled their felicitations to Panamanian President Quillermo Endara on his wedding Sunday.

President Endara will marry Ana-Mae Diaz Chen, a third-generation Chinese immigrant.

President Endara visited Taipei in mid-May to attend President Li's inauguration. This is Endara's second marriage. His first wife died of illness last year.

Hong Kong

Shanghai Mayor Gets 'Rowdy Reception'

HK0906004190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 9 Jun 90 p 1

[By Daniel Kwan]

[Text] Shanghai Mayor Mr Zhu Rongji received a rowdy reception on his arrival at Kai Tak airport yesterday for an eightday trip to attract investment for his city.

Instead of the red carpet treatment the man dubbed as "China's Gorbachev" might have expected, Mr Zhu was greeted by angry students protesting against last year's military crackdown in Beijing.

Mr Zhu is the most senior Chinese official to visit the territory since the June 4 massacre, although a spokesman from the local New China News Agency (NCNA) said the trip was not official as he was here only to attend a business conference.

The visit comes just days after the Shanghai authorities freed a Hong Kong student, Mr Yiu Yung-chin, after a year in detention for alleged counterrevolutionary activities.

Mr Zhu also arrives at a time when relations between Hong Kong and China have been strained over an incident this week during pro-democracy demonstrations when a shot was fired at the NCNA building in Happy Valley.

The NCNA spokesman said it was a matter for the government to ensure Mr Zhu's safety during the visit.

Mr Zhu, a reformist tipped to go far in the Chinese hierarchy, will attend a dinner hosted by the Governor, Sir David Wilson, on Wednesday.

Mr Zhu and his 18-member entourage, including a former NCNA first vice-director, Mr Li Chuwen, are likely to meet senior government officials and business leaders.

In a written statement issued at the airport, Mr Zhu said the purpose of his trip was to "improve the good relations in economic co-operation that have existed between Shanghai and Hong Kong".

"We want to make extensive contacts with Hong Kong personages from all walks of life, see for ourselves Hong

Kong's infrastructure, financial and trade centres, and find out about developments in municipal engineering and economic growth here," the statement said.

Seven representatives from the Chinese University's students' union hoisted a banner which read "You can't conceal the historical truth".

Escorted by body guards and other members of the delegation, Mr Zhu did not come into contact with the students.

However they managed to hand to one of the mayor's entourage an open letter calling on the Chinese Government to release all political prisoners, stop further arrests of activists, lift the news blackout and allow more press freedom in China.

They also challenged Mr Zhu to make public his stance on last year's military crackdown.

Before the confrontation, Mr Zhu was surrounded by more than 50 reporters as he left the VIP lounge but he did not answer any questions.

Meanwhile, Legislative Councillor, Mrs Nellie Fong Wong Kut-man, said she was disappointed by the protests because visits by mainland leaders should help boost understanding across the border.

Group Stages Hunger Strike at NCNA Building

HK1006024690 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY
MORNING POST in English 10 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] Protesters calling on China to free imprisoned pro-democracy demonstrators had a heated exchange with police outside the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [NCNA] in Happy Valley yesterday.

About 100 activists, singing and carrying banners, marched from central to the agency building where they began a 24-hour hunger strike.

They chanted slogans denouncing the June 4 crackdown.

The Hong Kong Democratic Forum which organised the protest, had planned to stage its hunger strike directly in front of the NCNA office, but the demonstrators were held back by a wall of police.

After arguments and some shoving, the hunger strikers settled in on the opposite pavement, witnesses said.

Security around the NCNA building was tight after a bullet hole was found in one of the building's windows earlier last week.

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